

A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF PHARMACY
— AND —
THE DRUG-TRADE.



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Contents.

Advertising Ideas	368	French News	355
Argentine Trade	363	Gazette	382
Association of Certified Dispensers	383	German News	359
Australasian News	356	India and the East	358
Australian Pharmaceutical Conference	367	Information Wanted	390
Bankruptcies and Failures	382	Institute of Chemistry	386
Beecham's Pill Case		Irish News	355
Col. Supp.		Japanese Jottings	360
Belladonna for Laudanum	390	Khartoum Pharmacy	374
Births	375	Legal Reports	378
Business Changes	383	Marriages	375
Canadian News	357	Medical Gleanings	392
Ceylon Produce in 1906	364	New Companies and Company News	382
Chemists' Windows	368	New Zealand Trade	364
College Notes	Col. Supp.	Observations and Reflections	369
Colonial and Foreign News	360	Our Town Traveller	361
Coming Events	Col. Supp.	Personalities	377
Correspondence	397	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Council-meeting	384
Cyprus Origanum	365	Poisons and Pharmacy Bill	391
Deaths	375	Scientific Progress	393
Demerara Doings	358	Scotch News	355
Editorial Comments:		Shippers' Orders	363
Our Business Abroad	370	Society of Chemical Industry	386
Export of Proprietaries	371	South African News	359
Shop Management	372	Trade-Marks Applied for	362
A Happy Release	373	Trade Notes	375
Notes	372	Trade Report	394
English News	352	Westminster Wisdom	391
Festivities	389	Wills, Recent	377
Formic Acid	393	Winter Session	387

A DATE TO NOTE. Saturday, April 27, 1907.

It is the date of the Colonial Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which is for the purpose of fostering business in chemicals, medicines, and all classes of druggists' goods with buyers in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and other East Indian places, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and other British parts of Africa, as well as British possessions generally. We would ask manufacturers and wholesalers to make a note of the Issue or to drop a postcard to the Publisher for information in regard to it.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS,"

BEING

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S BOOK

of useful Recipes for the Drug Trade | comprising Formulas of | Toilet Preparations and Specialties | Preparations for the Hair; Dentifrices; Perfumes | Household and Culinary Requisites | Beverages; Antiseptics and Disinfectants | Horticultural and Agricultural Preparations | Inks; Varnishes; Confectionery | Photographic Chemicals and Preparations | Medicinal Compounds | and many other Preparations related to the Art of Pharmacy | collated chiefly from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST AND THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARIES.

By Peter MacEwan, Phar. Chem., F.C.S., Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

New and enlarged edition. Published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Price 10s., by post 10s. 6d.

Summary.

This is our annual Export Merchant Shippers' Issue. It has an extra circulation to those who fill indents for Colonial and foreign buyers. Part of the contents deals specially with export trade and possibilities. See especially sections beginning p. 361 and 370.

For the latest Store-prices see p. 352.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PHARMACY opened in Khartoum is illustrated and described on p. 374.

A PORTRAIT and biographical notes of the late Mr. William Edwards, sen., are given on p. 375.

APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS propose to seek Parliamentary powers to modernise their position (p. 383).

JAMES McCLEAN, a Dublin commission-agent, is under remand on a charge of obtaining koko by false pretences (p. 355).

"XRAYSER" rises this week above the waves of politics and indulges in some remarks about prices of drugs ninety years ago (p. 369).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S BILL is not to be pushed too vigorously at present, for the reasons stated on p. 385. It is effectually blocked (p. 391).

THE CANADIAN PATENT-MEDICINE BILL is epitomised on p. 357 and criticised on p. 371. It concerns all manufacturers of proprietary articles who do business with the Dominion.

A MOST INTERESTING DEBATE on the duties of chemists and doctors in regard to prescriptions occurred between Bench and Bar in the hearing of Gall v. Slessor at the Court of Session, Edinburgh. It is fully reported on pp. 378-9.

THE COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES have circulated a statement in regard to the Australasian Commerce Act, which is a reply to the objections made by the London Chamber of Commerce. The chief points are given on p. 356.

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL, CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS are rising markets. Mag. sulph. and senega are firmer. Quinine, bismuth, salicylate, menthol, peppermint oil, and antimony are lower. Vanilla is higher. Business is quiet (p. 394).

"LIVER-SALT" has been the subject of an action by Messrs. Scott & Turner, Newcastle, against Mr. A. Oates of the same town, right to the title being claimed; but Mr. Justice Warrington said "the action entirely failed" (p. 379).

THE DIRECTOR of Agriculture in Cyprus communicates to this issue a paper on Cyprus origanum, which is illustrated with photographs and drawings of the flower. The oil of this plant is described, and analytical data given (p. 365).

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF IRELAND has taken a notable departure in instituting proceedings in the Dublin High Court against a company for advertising that they are surgeons-dentists. The preliminary proceedings are reported on p. 389.

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER against Mr. Bartlett, the Battersca chemist, was abandoned when the case came before the Judge, and accused was discharged (p. 390). We comment upon the case, so far as it affects chemists generally (p. 392).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR in this issue are well worth consideration. Among the topics are the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, nurses, and chemists, breaking bulk, Australia and proprietaries, the Minor examination, and pepsin-testing (p. 398).

THE text of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is printed on pp. 391-2. It contains the clause requiring the shops of registered chemists to be managed by registered chemists, and in an editorial article we contend that this should be applied to all similar shops (p. 372).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Worksop on February 27, Charlotte Gray, shopkeeper, Worksop, was fined 1s. and costs for selling sweet nitre 50 per cent. deficient.

Sir Thomas Stevenson, borough analyst of St. Pancras, examined last year 559 samples, and his total remuneration in salary and fees was 407*l.* 18s.

At Portsmouth, on February 21, Mr. L. E. Nicholson, 49 Highland Road, Southsea, was fined 10*l.* and costs, under the Pharmacy Act, for selling opium and using the title "chemist," he not being a registered chemist.

At the annual meeting of the Governors of the Exeter Dispensary last week, the salary of Mr. Alan H. Ware, pharmaceutical chemist, the Dispenser and Secretary, was increased to 200*l.* per annum, this being the amount paid to his predecessor.

Mrs. Tewkesbury's cheque transactions with a chemist in St. James's Street and Messrs. Roberts & Co., Bond Street, were again mentioned, on March 1, in her action against Messrs. Maple & Co., Ltd., for damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

An attractive-looking young widow named Florence Elizabeth Joseph was committed for trial at the Blaenavon Police Court on March 5 on a charge of publishing a defamatory libel concerning John Richard Hughes, trading as a chemist in Broad Street, to whom she had acted as housekeeper from 1903 until 1905.

Mr. William Hands, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Cheltenham, was one of a number of passive resisters proceeded against on February 28 for the non-payment of 8s. 6*d.*, the educational portion of the poor-rate. A distress warrant was issued. Another resister is Mr. W. A. Savill, chemist and druggist, Hove, against whom a distress warrant has been issued for 2s. 8*d.*

Store-prices.

The March Stores' Circular of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., notifies the following alterations and additions:

Advances.—Tabloids: sulphonal 8*d.* and 1s., trional 1s. 2*d.* and 3s. 6*d.* per bot.; carbolic acid, No. 5, per gallon tin, 2s. 9*d.*, per 5-gal. tin, 12s. 6*d.*

Additions.—Lee's ha^t.-medicant, 3s. 6*d.* per bot.; Lee's hair-tonic, 3s. per bot.; agar-agar, 2s. 9*d.* per lb.; La Cornière, for horses' hoofs, 4s. 8*d.* per jar; Haliflor violet-perfume, 1s. 4*d.*, 2s., 3s., 3s. 6*d.* and 6s. per bot.; "Tabloid" brand pectoral fruit-pastilles, 8*d.* and 1s. 4*d.* per box.

The Civil Service Supply Association Members' Circular for March includes the following additions and prices:

Additions.—Tablets: pot. brom. (100), 5½*d.*; pot. chlor. (100), 4*d.*; phenazone (50) 9*d.*, (100) 1s. 4*d.*; quinine, 1-gr., 2-gr., and 3-gr. (50), 4*d.*, 6*d.* and 9½*d.* (100), 6*d.*, 9½*d.*, and 1s. 3*d.*; soda-mint, 5-gr. (100), 4½*d.*; saccharin, ½-gr. (100), 6½*d.*, (500) 2s. 3*d.*; American corn-silk, per box-4½*d.*; vaseline, white, small size 4½*d.*, vaseline pomade, No. 2 size, 1s. 2*d.*

Advances.—Camphorated oil, per bot. (4-oz.) 7*d.*, (8-oz.) 1s.; citric acid, crystals or powder, per lb. 1s. 10*d.*; Mellin's food biscuits, per tin, 1s. 11*d.*; sarsaparilla-root, per lb. 5s. 6*d.*

Reductions.—Tartaric acid, crystals or powder, per lb. 1s. 3*d.*; Fellows's syrup, per bot., 2s. 7*d.* and 4s. 3*d.*; Hall's coca-wine, per bot., 3s.; Doan's kidney-pills, per box. 2s. 2*d.*; methylated spirit, per quart-bottle, 8½*d.*, stone jar, 9½*d.*

White vaseline pomade, 1s. 6*d.* size, has been taken out of the list.

County Councillors.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, has been elected unopposed for the Southgate Division of the Middlesex County Council, his opponent having retired.

The following have been elected members of County Councils: Mr. J. Brooks, chemist and druggist, 8 High Street North, East Ham (Essex); Mr. H. D. Simpson, chemist and druggist, Louth (Linsey, Lincs); Mr. Richard Hollick, chemist and druggist, Boldmere Road, Wylde Green, Aston (Warwickshire); Mr. L. B. Ross, pharmaceutical chemist, Driffield (East Riding Yorks); Mr.

Daniel Davison, pharmaceutical chemist, Cromer (Norfolk); Mr. Richard Ashmole Cooper, chemical-manufacturer, Great Berkhamstead (Herts); Mr. G. E. Wilson, chemical-manufacturer, Park Hall, Kidderminster (Worcestershire); Mr. J. F. Stratton, chemist and druggist, Watton (Norfolk); Mr. P. Richards, chemist and druggist, East Harling (Norfolk); Mr. H. J. Heyhoe, chemist and druggist, Fakenham (Norfolk); Mr. A. T. Long, pharmaceutical chemist, Bognor (unopposed, West Sussex).

The London County Council elections last week, after a fight of unprecedented bitterness, have resulted in a victory for the Moderate Party, of which Mr. R. A. Robinson is leader. Mr. Robinson was re-elected for South Kensington, and Lieutenant-Colonel Probyn (of Hooper, Struve & Co.) was re-elected for the Strand Division. Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., was badly beaten in Bethnal Green. Mr. C. Urquhart Fisher, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, has gained a seat for the Moderates in the Norwood Division.

Chemical Society.

At the annual general meeting to be held at Burlington House, W., on Friday, March 22, the President (Professor Meldola) will deliver an address entitled "The Position and Prospects of Chemical Research in Great Britain." On Thursday, June 13, Professor J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., will discourse on "Some Borderline Problems in Botany." Professor Fischer's lecture on Polypeptides is to be given on the evening before the annual meeting. The 1,000*l.* given to the Research Fund of the Society was from the Goldsmiths' Company, not the Mercers' Company, as stated in our issue of March 2. The proposed new members of the Council are Mr. G. T. Beilby, Dr. W. R. Hodgkinson (not Hopkinson as stated last week), Mr. E. Grant Hooper, and Dr. H. R. Le Sueur.

An Auction Sale.

There were twenty-one pharmacies and drug-stores within a radius of half a mile from Notting Hill Gate, but there is now one less, as Mr. F. H. Moore, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his lease at 38 Notting Hill Gate, and the business has been combined with that of Messrs. Needhams, Ltd., at No. 48, where Mr. Moore is now manager. The stock and fittings at No. 38 were disposed of by auction by Messrs. E. & A. Swain on March 1, some of the prices paid being as follows:

9-ft. 6-in. mahogany wall-case, with shelves, enclosed by two glazed-panel doors, and centre cupboard with bevelled silvered-glass panel sliding-door, and cupboard at side with panel door, lower part fitted with thirteen lockers with hinged flaps, and two cupboards at side, enclosed by panel doors, 2*l.* 2s. 6*d.*; 27-in. mahogany perfume-showcase, 1*l.* 2s.; 4-ft. showcase, 1*l.* 2s. 6*d.*; pair 3-ft. mahogany cupboards, 1*l.* 1s.; 25 ft. by 8 ft. mahogany wall-case, 5*l.* 5s.; 9 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 3 in. mahogany window-fitment, 1*l.*; shop-front brass stall-plates, 1*l.* 12s.; a pair of Maw's dispensing-scales, 1*l.*; new Oertling balance 3*l.* 6s.; 8-in. antique bell-metal mortar and pestle, 1*l.*; thirty-two 32-oz. w.m. shop-rounds and contents; thirty 32-oz. n.m. ditto and contents; sixty 20-oz. w.m. ditto; seventy-seven ditto n.m. ditto; forty 5-oz. and 10-oz. ditto; twenty-one show-glasses with tin tops and contents—3*l.* 12s. Sixteen glass-stoppered bottles and about ninety various, containing tinctures, broken packets of proprietary articles, and various chemicals, including cannabin tannate, phenalgin, dermatol, celcrina, saccharin, lactophenin, pepsin, etc., 1*l.* 16s. About five dozen foods, concentrated meats, cocoas, and sundries sold cheaply at 7s., and about four dozen packages of foods and proprietary articles at 18s. A cachet-machine and cachets, suppository-mould, and cork-press realised 17s. 6*d.*, and five china feeding-cups were dear at 2s. 6*d.* A set of about fifty-two Bruce Green's spectacles, showcase with specimens, framed testing-cards, advertisement bust, and book containing list of about seventy clients' names, brought 5*l.* 8s. Altogether there were 303 lots, of which over 250 were lots realising from 1s. up to 12s.

F.R.S.

The following candidates have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election into the Society:

Frank Dawson Adams, Hugh Kerr Anderson, William Blaxland Benham, Lord Blythwood, William Henry Bragg, Frederick Daniel Chataway, Arthur William Crossley, Arthur Robertson Cushny, William Duddell, Frederick William Gamble, John Ernest Petavel, Henry Cabourn Pocklington, Henry Nicholas Ridley, Grafton Elliot Smith, William Henry Young.

Of these gentlemen those whose work is allied to pharmacy and chemistry are Dr. Adams, Logan Professor of Geology at McGill College, Montreal; Dr. Anderson, a distinguished physiologist and lecturer on the subject at Cambridge University; Dr. Chattaway, lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School; Dr. Crossley, professor of chemistry at the School of Pharmacy and an honorary secretary of the Chemical Society; Dr. Cushny, professor of pharmacology at University College, London; Mr. Duddell, well known for his researches in electricity; and Mr. Ridley, director of the Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Chemists' Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to:

Mr. William John Morgan, chemist and druggist, Chertsey.

Mr. Edward Watson, chemist and druggist, Bedlington Station.

Mr. H. S. Pearmund, pharmaceutical chemist, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

The licence formerly held by Mr. C. J. Childs, chemist and druggist, High Street, Guildford, has been transferred to Mr. Wilson, who has taken over the business.

The licence attached to the business formerly carried on at 1 Church Street, Oswestry, by Mr. John Evans, pharmaceutical chemist, has been transferred to Mr. Reeves, who has taken over the business.

Drug-contracts.

The Swaffham Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for the supply of disinfectants.

Middleton Bros., St. George's Street, London, E., have secured the contract for the supply of disinfectants to the Stepney Borough Council for 255*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The St. Pancras Borough Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectant pine-fluid at 9*d.* per gal.

For the annual supply of disinfectants to Southwark Borough Council the tenders of A. C. Young & Co. for two items and of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., for one item have been accepted.

The Hammersmith Borough Council have accepted the following tenders for the annual supply of disinfectants: A. C. Young & Co., for carbolic acid at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal., carbolic powder at 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton (in 1-lb. tins 5*s.* per gross); J. Boulton & Co., Ltd., all other items, 59*l.* 11*s.* for total estimated quantities required.

The St. Marylebone Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, of 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., for drugs to the Infirmary and the North and South Dispensaries, for the sum of 294*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*, and the tender of S. Maw, Son & Sons, of 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C., to supply the Infirmary and North and South Dispensaries with druggists' sundries as per detailed tender, in the sum of 193*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

The Works and Stores Committee of Bethnal Green Borough Council have provisionally accepted the following tenders for the annual supply of disinfectants: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., carbolic acid (95 per cent.), 1*s.* 1*d.* per gal.; crude carbolic acid (50 per cent.), 6½*d.* per gal.; prepared carbolic acid (20 per cent.), 7½*d.* per gal. Middleton Bros., pink carbolic powder (15 per cent. gypsum base), 2*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt.; Sanitas fluid, 3*s.* 3*d.* per gal. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Izal fluid in 8-oz. bottles, 3*l.* 12*s.* per gross; No. 1 Izal disinfecting-powder, 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; No. 2 Izal disinfecting-powder, 10*s.* per cwt.; Izal disinfecting-sawdust, 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Izal disinfectant (in barrels), 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal. Sanitas Co., Ltd., Sanitas powder No. 2, 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; creocide, 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; sulphur candles, 16*s.* per cwt.

At the sitting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday, the Contract Committee reported that the contract-schedules for the supply of drugs and druggists' sundries are now being revised by direction of the Hospitals Committee, and it was understood that the revision could not be completed in time for the Board to enter into a new

contract for these supplies from March 30, 1907, when the current contract-period terminates. The committee therefore advised to extend the current contracts for three months, and they had communicated with the contractors concerned accordingly. In reply, Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, the contractors for the supply of drugs, stated that as for some months past the drug-market generally had been on the upward grade, and many drugs had advanced considerably in price, they could only consent to the proposed extension of their contract with a discount of 33½ per cent. from the printed prices in the contract-schedule instead of 36½ per cent., as at present. The committee considered the contractors' offer fair and reasonable. The contractors for druggists' sundries consented to an extension of their contract for about three months on the present terms and conditions. The proposals of the committee were agreed to. The Board have accepted the following tenders for disinfectants for the six months ending October 31 next: J. F. Percival (five items), J. Houghton (three items), Pryke & Palmer (two items), and Newton, Chambers & Co. Ltd., Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., and the Sanitas Co., Ltd. (one item each). The following tenders for surgical appliances have been accepted: Maw, Son & Sons (twenty-four items), Lindsey & Sons (thirteen items), W. H. Bailey & Son (eight items), Arnold & Son and S. G. Denton & Sons (clinical thermometers). For carbonic-acid gas: Carbonic Acid Gas Co. For proprietary articles: Bovril, Ltd. (three items), Corneille, David & Co. (three items), Brand & Co., Ltd., and International Plasmon Co., Ltd. (one item each).

The Late Mr. Helfenstein.

The funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Helfenstein, who was drowned in the *Berlin* disaster, took place on Friday, March 1, at the Brookwood Cemetery, Woking, in the presence of a large gathering of friends, including many leading representatives of foreign drug and chemical houses in London, to whom the deceased was so well known. A special train conveyed the remains and mourners from the private station of the London Necropolis to Brookwood, and on arrival the *cortège* proceeded to the cemetery chapel, where a simple service was conducted by the Rev. Father Livesey, Vicar of Guildford. The chief mourners were his widow, Dr. Helfenstein, and Mr. Helfenstein, and among others present were—

Messrs. R. W. Greeff (R. W. Greeff & Co.), R. C. Carnegie (J. F. Macfarlan & Co.), Frank Bryant (Honeywill Bros.), G. Kahler, Hugo Lorenz, J. L. Lyon (J. L. Lyon & Co.), Donald Mackenzie (T. & H. Smith, Ltd.), R. Patterson (R. Morrison & Co.), A. Hale (J. M. Steel & Co.), Rudolph Petri (Petri Bros.), F. M. Shaw (A. J. Macpherson & Co.), J. R. Raper (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), E. H. Scheele (A. & M. Zimmermann), W. G. Smith (R. W. Greeff & Co.), W. T. Bruce (H. Wallace & Co.), A. J. Thompson (R. W. Greeff & Co.), D. Christopherson (C. Christopherson & Co.), J. G. Wink (China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), Chas. Zimmermann (Chas. Zimmermann & Co.), T. H. Price (Wm. Duff & Co.), Felix Berk (F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd.), R. W. Blasius (Chem. Fabrik von Heyden), M. Zaro, R. H. Bristow (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), and A. W. Felton (Felton & Crepin).

The many floral tributes surrounding the grave included one from his employer (Mr. R. W. Greeff), which bore the inscription "A tribute to the memory of my devoted fellow-worker and friend Joseph Helfenstein. He was indefatigable in his industry, entirely faithful in all his engagements, and beloved by all who knew him." Other tokens of respect were from his colleagues Mr. W. G. Smith and Mr. A. J. Thompson, Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co.'s employés, Mr. Hugo Lorenz, Mr. H. Freytag (O. Isler & Co.), Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, and private friends. The relatives of the deceased had expressed a wish that his remains should be cremated, and, although the highest officials at the Home Office were interviewed, permission was not granted, as certain legal formalities mentioned in the Cremation Acts could not be complied with, the Acts not providing for the cremation of bodies brought from foreign countries.

Birmingham Notes.

A Balsall Heath chemist won two first and two special prizes with his dogs at the Collie Club's show in London last week.

The local Association at its last meeting showed that its scientific instincts are far from dead, or even dormant.

"No. 2 Room" was well filled with about thirty-five members, representing all sides of the profession.

Birmingham Dispensary, at its annual meeting, decided to build a new branch at Cape Hill at a cost of 6,000*l*. Each patient treated last year cost 3*s*. 3*d*., and there were 63,801.

Sparkhill has received another recruit in the pharmacy line, Mr. F. H. Rushton having established a business there. He managed Messrs. Boots' Moseley Road shop for several years.

Mr. Collinge's third lecture on "Animal Pests of the Garden" last Wednesday dealt with springtails, earwigs, and greenflies. The best remedy, he thought, is soot or a mixture of soot and lime. Aphides in 1906 were more numerous than had been observed for quite a generation.

Boots, Ltd., between 2 p.m. on Saturday and 9 a.m. on Monday had transferred all their business effects to their new place, which is indeed a magnificent shop and has many new features; a staircase leads to an upper room which is well lighted in a fashion interestingly characteristic of this firm's shop-furnishing.

Liverpool Notes.

The Colonial Products Exhibition is to be opened in St. George's Hall on Monday, March 11.

Dividend-warrants on the 5-per-cent. preference stock of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., were posted on February 28.

Sir Edward Evans has returned to Hyères. At the meeting of the National Liberal Federation held at Doncaster on March 1, Sir Edward was reappointed Chairman, a position which he has held since 1894.

It is proposed to endow a research professorship in tropical medicine at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine as a memorial of the life and work of the late Dr. J. E. Dutton, the brother of a well-known pharmacist. The sum of 10,000*l*. is required.

Chemists' side-lines exhibit many phases of originality. The premier place may, however, be allotted to the enterprise of the North-end pharmacist who runs a series of clubs. By this agency and the expenditure of 2*d*. per week you can become the possessor of a wide range of sundries, from a set of boot-brushes to a china teapot, or a whole Pharmacopœia of drugs, grading from chlorodyne to infants' gripe-mixture.

On the evening of Friday, March 1, the directorate of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., entertained their representatives and departmental chiefs to dinner at the Reform Club. Mr. J. J. Evans, J.P., chairman of the company, presided. This annual banquet is a remarkable gathering of men personally known and in daily contact with the members of the retail drug-trade throughout the British Isles, besides not infrequently one of the firm's ambassadors of commerce puts in an appearance as representing their "over-seas" interests. The prosperous nature of the year's trading reflected itself in the *bon camaraderie* which typed this year's gathering as second to none of its predecessors.

At the Association meeting last week Mr. Robinson raised the question of the position of divisional secretaries as collecting-agents for the Benevolent Fund. Mr. A. S. Buck, as *doyen* of the local secretaries, took strong exception to Mr. Robinson's suggestions, and for a few minutes the atmosphere was electrical rather than benevolent. Dr. Symes introduced a very pertinent inquiry regarding the reported habit of paying commission to nurses and proprietors of nursing-homes on the medicines, appliances, etc., supplied to patients. It was a surprise to many to learn, on the authority of Mr. Buck, that the commission varies from 15 per cent. in London to 10 per cent. in the provinces; and a general opinion was expressed that this bonus might mean difficulties under the Secret Commission Act.

Fire.

An outbreak of fire occurred on March 5 at the shop of Boots, Ltd., in Duke Street, Park, Sheffield, but it was quickly subdued before any great damage was done.

Notts Notes.

The local Chemists' Association have appointed a special sub-committee with a view to holding their Bohemian concert in April. This is likely to prove a successful venture.

On the expiration of his lease this month, Mr. John Beachell, pharmaceutical chemist, is removing from 9 Market Place, Nottingham, to more commodious premises at No. 17 in the same street.

A golf "foursome" was played on Bulwell Common on Thursday, February 28, by players representing the City and Suburbs. The City representatives were Messrs. Freeman and Carr, while Messrs. Ellis and Meakin played for Suburbia. After a very closely contested game the City won by two holes.

Leeds Chemists' Assistants and Apprentices.

Through the liberality of Mr. W. Powell Bowman, the Leeds Chemists' Association offer a series of prizes to associates of the Association under twenty years of age as a result of a competitive examination in chemistry and pharmacy. This year the questions are to be set by Mr. Peter MacEwan, Ph.C., F.C.S., and the examination will be held in the Church Institute, Leeds, on March 21. The first prize will consist of text-books of the value of 1*l*. 15*s*. The second prize will consist of text-books of the value of 1*l*. 5*s*., and the third prize of text-books of the value of 1*l*.

East Anglian Notes.

Mr. D. Davison's well-known collection of bell-metal mortars is now on view at an industrial, trades, and art loan exhibition, opened at Cromer by Lord Battersea on Saturday.

The village of Shipdham, near Dereham, was *en fête* last week, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Albert E. Amiss, the local chemist. The service was choral, and at its conclusion merry peals were rung on the church-bells.

The inhabitants of Swaffham have been invited to provide trees and shrubs for a public recreation-ground. The planting-ceremony took place recently. Mr. F. W. Cooper, chemist, contributed a eucalyptus—a particularly happy selection.

Mr. Russell J. Colman (of Messrs. J. & J. Colman, Ltd.) was travelling to town on Saturday last by the express which, but for the coolness and presence of mind of the driver, would have been wrecked near Chelmsford. Mr. Colman has sent ten guineas to a fund for presentation to the driver.

The Week's Poisonings.

Nine deaths from poisoning have occurred during the past week, not one of them being returned as a misadventure. Isabella Tyson (45) drank laudanum in a church at Great Crosby, Liverpool, and died subsequently in Bootle Hospital.—An overdose of morphine, hypodermically injected, caused the death of Patrick Scanlon (70), of Cork.—A compositor, living at Herne Hill, named John Henry Taylor (62), poisoned himself with prussic acid after a quarrel with his wife.—Harry Everson (54), of Nottingham, was so affected by the death of a friend that he took a fatal draught of solution of potassium cyanide.—Oxalic acid was taken with fatal results by Alice White (42), of Scarborough, and by Frances Elizabeth Wade (26), of Stanningley.—The death of John Lilley (48), a Bradford pauper, was due to drinking a poisonous liniment.—The suicide of Henry Hewitt (66), of Barnsbury, was rather unusual. He was found dead in bed, and Dr. Freyberger, the L.C.C. pathologist, said death was due to poisoning by nitrobenzene, a poison which is very slow in action. There were only seventy deaths from this poison, he said, in the whole of the medical records. The poison is used in soap-manufacture, and is a narcotic.—A Bristol man named Gould, who could not get work, ended his life by taking spirit of salt.

MR. G. T. W. NEWSHOLME, Ph.C., has been adopted as a candidate for the St. Peter's Ward of Sheffield in the coming election of Guardians.

The exports of copal from Singapore during 1906 amounted to 152,000 piculs, compared with 125,000 piculs in 1905. Last year the United Kingdom received 49,000 piculs, the United States 70,000 piculs, and the Continent of Europe 33,000 piculs.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS.—Applications for the under-mentioned examinations should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. on the respective dates: For the Preliminary examination, on Thursday, March 21; Registered Druggist examination, on Tuesday, March 26; Pharmaceutical Licence examination, on Wednesday, March 27; Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, on Tuesday, April 2.

Drug-trade Orchestra.

An orchestra has been formed in connection with the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland. Almost every member is connected with the drug-trade, and the practices have been very encouraging. Mr. Alex. S. McDowell, son of Mr. S. McDowell, has been mainly responsible for the formation of the orchestra, which made its initial appearance at the annual social on February 28.

Ordering Koko.

At the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on March 5, James McClean was charged with obtaining by false pretences goods valued at over 5*l.* from the Koko Marikopas (Co., London. Accused sent out orders on memorandum-forms on which he was described as "James McClean & Co., wholesale confectioners, green fruit, provision, and cigar merchants, druggists and grocers, sundries and general merchants and agents." The business-premises were part of a carrier's stable, rented at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week. Mr. E. C. Barritt, Bevis Marks, London, of the Koko Co., said that goods to the value of 25*l.* 10*s.* had been consigned to the accused, who subsequently wrote asking to have the goods taken back. It was stated by the prosecution that there are other charges, and the accused was remanded, bail being refused.

Not Poison but Heart-disease.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Wm. Rowley, tailor's manager, St. George's Street, Dublin, was held on March 5 by Dr. Louis Byrne, City Coroner. It had been adjourned in order to have the contents of the stomach analysed, and Sir Chas. Cameron's report now stated that there was no trace of poison in the stomach. Mr. Richard Creedy, chemist, North King Street, said that he had known Rowley for fifteen or sixteen years. He supplied him with prussic acid and strychnine recently to poison a dog. Rowley signed the poison-book with his name and address, and as witness knew the deceased no introduction was necessary. Dr. Hunt, house-surgeon, Mercer's Hospital, said, after hearing Sir Chas. Cameron's report, he believed Rowley died from heart-disease. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

With the advent of milder weather influenza and its kindred ailments are on the wane. Business is in consequence a little quieter.

The late Mr. John Cook, who represented Messrs. Fry & Sons, of Bristol, in Aberdeen and the North for the past fifteen years, was at one time connected with pharmacy. He served his apprenticeship in Glasgow about thirty years ago.

Mr. G. B. Esslemont, the newly elected member of Parliament for South Aberdeen, has intimated his approval of the idea that both the Government's and the Pharmaceutical Society's Bills ought to be sent to a Select Committee. He is also willing to attend on any deputation to the Home Secretary on the subject.

The annual report by the convener of the Education Committee of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association states that as there was only one candidate for the scholarship, and he failed to satisfy the examiners, no scholarship

has been awarded. The Secretary's report also contains the somewhat depressing intelligence that out of a membership of forty-seven the average attendance at the meeting was eleven. The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association claims to be the oldest of its kind in the country. There are a good few in Aberdeen who would like to see it renewing its youth.

Edinburgh.

Mr. S. G. Crowden (Messrs. Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.) has again resumed his journey.

Mr. Edward Steven, chemist and druggist, 503 Lawnmarket, is removing in May a short distance down the street.

Mr. W. L. Edward, chemist and druggist, 255 Dalry Road, has opened premises adjoining his shop to cope with the increasing dental branch of his business.

Glasgow.

Local pharmacists are evincing keen interest in the two Bills now before Parliament.

Kirkintilloch chemists are having a brisk time just now, owing to a break-out of enteric fever in the district.

The golfing fraternity in pharmacy are seriously thinking of forming a club of their own under the title of "The Chemists' Golf Club."

Messrs. John McMillan, Ltd., chemists, St. George's Cross, have a very effective display of perfumes, etc., in their windows at present.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A DUEL.—M. Surre, Head Chemist of the Municipal Laboratory at Toulouse, and Count de Begouen, editor of "Le Télégramme," fought a duel with pistols last Tuesday without effect, and the seconds then declared honour satisfied.

MANUFACTURING-TAX ON ALCOHOL.—A recent French Customs circular contains a copy of a presidential decree and of a law ratifying the same, fixing the rate of the manufacturing-tax on alcohol and products with an alcoholic base, from January 1, 1907, at 1*f.* 27*c.* per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

A MARRIAGE IS ANNOUNCED, and will shortly take place, between Mlle. Eugénie Bürcker, daughter of M. Bürcker, military pharmacist "inspector" (ranking as general of brigade of the French Army), and ex-President (1893) of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and M. Emile Guillaumet, manufacturer.

OSIRIS' LEGACY.—Dr. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute and provisional administrator of the deceased millionaire's estate, met M. Loubet, ex-President of the French Republic, and two lawyers last week at the residence of the late M. Osiris. The seals which have been affixed by legal authority were broken and the sums totalled; the estate is understood to be valued at 43,000,000*f.*

DISPENSING ERROR.—The pharmacien of the Halles quarter of Paris who caused the death of an old lady suffering from heart-disease owing to a dispensing error last December, was tried on the charge of homicide by imprudence last Tuesday, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which he escapes under the First Offenders' Act; also to 600*f.* (24*l.*) fine, and to the payment of the victim's funeral-expenses, estimated at 2,000*f.* (80*l.*), in addition to an annuity of 800*f.* (32*l.*) to a relation of the victim.

HENRI MOISSAN.—The premature decease of Professor Moissan has produced an impression of mourning in the French scientific world rarely experienced. One may add especially among pharmacists, for he was essentially one of them, having stepped out from their ranks to develop his remarkable genius in research. When in 1891, on his election to the Academy of Sciences, the pharmacy students gave him a grand ovation, in the course of his reply he modestly said, "Things have not changed since yesterday, except that another pharmacist has been elected to the Academy." Nor must we forget that it was owing to the

initiative of Moissan that the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was created in Paris a few years ago.

A FRANK CONFESSION.—M. Coreil, first-class pharmacist and director of the Toulon Municipal Laboratory, having been nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, the local pharmaceutical syndicate organised a banquet in his honour, presented him with a handsome bronze, and proposed his health in very flattering terms. M. Coreil declared that he was as much surprised as gratified at this little *fête* and the warmth of his colleagues' appreciation of his modest efforts. To tell the honest truth, he added, he owed his cross in a great measure to the personal friendship of M. Clemenceau, the present Prime Minister of France, and M. Martin, the local deputy, and perhaps also to his seat on the Council-General of the Department.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL CURRICULUM forms the subject of a list of questions which has been recently addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the various schools of pharmacy. Among the points raised are: (1) "Stage" or apprenticeship, its duration and the most favourable period; (2) the course of study, necessity of adding to its present length or modifying the present subjects studied; (3) examinations (should their number and character be altered); (4) the preparatory and other schools; (5) the conditions on which second-class pharmacists should be permitted to qualify for the first-class certificate. A committee has been formed in Paris to consider these various points. M. Guignard, director of the School of Pharmacy, is chairman, and Professor H. Gautier is "rapporteur."

THE UBIQUITOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—Railway refreshment-baskets as a means of advertising have not been overlooked by the enterprising manufacturer of pharmaceutical sidelines. To find an advertisement of pills on my plate when my meal was finished was once my disagreeable, but now a distant, experience. As a rule, the advertising takes the more welcome form of samples; thus I have found chocolate tablets, a neat little bottle of Cerebos salt, packets of Sen-Sen, etc., on various occasions. Mineral waters are also advertised in this way. The last basket I had (on the Orleans line) contained a "split" of "La Chateline," bottled by the French Company of Economical Natural Mineral Waters. This company is the firm—or one of the firms—which exploit the syphon-carboy system—the huge 30-litre syphons in a basket) which reduces the price of some mineral waters (delivered free at one's door in Paris) to 20c. or 30c. per litre.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE is arranging to celebrate its jubilee. The Society was formerly known as the Chemical Society of Paris. The celebrations begin with a reception of delegates in the grand amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on the morning of May 16. In the afternoon a visit will be paid to the Sevres porcelain factory, and at eight o'clock in the evening there will be a banquet at the Palais d'Orsay. On May 17 there will be an exhibition of products and apparatus by the members of the Society, followed by a discourse by Mons. A. Gautier on the history of the Society, and a distribution of prizes. In the afternoon a visit will be made to Chantilly, and in the evening there will be a *réunion* at the house of the Society, 44 Rue de Rennes. The celebration will conclude on the Saturday with visits to the Hôtel de Ville, and reception by the municipality with a *soirée théâtrale* at the Palais d'Orsay at nine in the evening.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Medicaments cannot be patented in France, Article 3 of the Patent Law of 1844 expressly naming "pharmaceutical compositions and remedies of every description" among the articles for which no patent is to be issued. Thus the Court of Cassation has refused to acknowledge the legality of patents on purgative tea (1867), pharmaceutical chocolate (1850), and veterinary remedies (1882); while the Tribunal of the Seine took up the same ground in reference to a "ferruginous bread." M. Felix Guy (barrister at the Paris Court of Appeal) holds, however, that in certain cases the intention of the legislator has been overstepped. The prohibition of patents for remedies should not be stretched to cover the means of administration of remedies. For instance, the solidification of copaiba by magnesia would not be patentable, although there is really no change in the remedy.

Australasian News.

The Commonwealth.

METHYLATED PREPARATIONS.—We are asked to remind exporters of proprietary medicines to Australasia that the Spirits Act which came into force there on January 1, 1907, prohibits the sale of any medicine containing methylated spirit capable of being used internally. The law on this point is practically on all-fours with the law of the United Kingdom, which prohibits the manufacture of such preparations with methylated spirit, but this note may serve as a reminder.

IMPORTATION OF MEDICINES.—The Commonwealth authorities in London circulated on March 4 a copy of a statement forwarded by the Australian Minister of Customs to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to objections and queries recently made by the London Chamber of Commerce in connection with the provisions of the Commerce Act and Regulations. Under the heading of "Medicines Containing Alcohol" the following appears:

Regulation 6 (2) (a) only applies to cases in which the average dose recommended exceeds one teaspoonful (60 minims). The contention that a statement of the quantity of spirit in such medicines discloses trade-secrets cannot be supported since any person desiring to ascertain the proportion or quantity of proof spirit in any preparation can readily do so. The fact that the Customs always receive for duty-purposes information as to the amount of alcohol in preparations has no relation to the requirements of the Commerce Act and Regulations, since the object of requiring the statement on the label applied to the goods is to advise consumers as to the nature of the goods they are purchasing. It may also be stated that this provision of the regulations has been found to be absolutely necessary in connection with many so-called medicinal preparations which have been found to consist almost entirely of spirits. It is considered that in these cases in which spirits are used for purely medicinal purposes in medicines there cannot be any hardship on manufacturers in requiring the proportion or quantity to be stated. The same principle will apply to those medicaments containing the drugs mentioned in the regulations, (6) (2) (b).

The Commonwealth circular proceeds to point out that regarding the acceptance of "acknowledged trade-descriptions" ordinarily in use, where those truly describe the goods they will be accepted; but many "acknowledged trade-descriptions" have been brought under notice which might be applied to any goods without indicating to the consumer the real character of the articles so described. In such cases such descriptions cannot be accepted unless they are accompanied by a definite statement as to the character of the goods. It should not be necessary to disclose trade-secrets in order to state the character of the goods. Referring to the memorandum relating to the Commerce Act approved by the Special Committee to the London Chamber and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 22 last, in which the Chamber contends that as long as "trade and generic" descriptions do not directly or indirectly deceive the "buyer" as to the nature and composition of these goods those descriptions should be recognised without disclosure of the predominating material or ingredients, the circular says that the object of the Commerce Act is to protect the larger body of consumers as much as any other class of the community. It is more than likely that "buyers" will not be deceived by "trade and generic" terms; but experience shows that such terms are often most misleading even to "buyers," and much more to the consumers. Relative to the objection that the disclosure of the principal material or ingredient in many of the goods would disclose the secret of manufacture, the Chamber, the circular says, may be reminded that any chemist may easily ascertain such "trade-secrets" to a much greater extent than would be disclosed by the statement of the principal matter, etc.

COMMERCE ACT TRADE-DESCRIPTIONS.—To obtain some clear guidance as to the principles to be observed in deciding what is a trade-description, the "C.D.A." addressed to the Comptroller of Customs, on January 7, the following letter:

We have been asked to ascertain in connection with the articles named below if the name as there given would be

looked upon as a "true description" of the goods as specified in regulation (6) (b).

For the guidance of our readers we should be glad if you would undertake in each case if the name would or would not be a "true description," and, if possible, indicate the reasons:

Names not trade-marked.—Lanoline, chemical food, Easton's syrup, granular effervescent citrate of magnesia (containing other ingredients than citrate of magnesia), soda-water (not medicinal), laudanum, chlorodyne, anti-bilious pills.

Several of these will be found in ordinary dictionaries. Some others will be found in technical works of reference, such as Easton's syrup, chemical food, chlorodyne.

Names trade-marked either as parts of labels or as the words alone.—Vaseline, vibrona, Collis Browne's chlorodyne, Freeman's chlorodyne, therapion, apollinaris-water, apenta-water, little liver-pills, pe-ru-na, bile beans, liquo-zone, Beecham's pills.

We are not positive that each one of the names mentioned is definitely trade-marked in Australia, but those that are not trade-marked here will be found in current price-lists issued by wholesale and manufacturing firms.

The question seems to resolve itself into the standard to be adopted in deciding whether a word is a true description and the standards fall into four categories: (1) Ordinary dictionaries, (2) technical encyclopædias and works of reference, (3) trade price-lists, (4) trade-marks.

The general impression among traders seems to be that where an article is bought or sold under a particular name, and is known by no other name, that the name is a true description.

On January 22 the following reply was received:

Referring to your letter of 7th instant, asking whether certain descriptions of medicines and medicinal preparations which you specify in your letter will be regarded under the Commerce Regulations as true descriptions, I have the honour to inform you that your letter is, with other similar communications on the same subject, now under the consideration of the Minister, who has not yet had sufficient opportunity to arrive at a decision in the matter.

As soon as this matter is decided you will be again communicated with.

In the meantime the regulations in this respect are not being rigidly enforced, and no action would be taken against importers of the goods mentioned by you for being described as at present unless the Department had very good reasons in the interests of public health to do so.

It is assumed that the country of origin is stated on the labels in each case, and that the particulars required by Regulation 6 (2) (a) and (b) are also stated where necessary.

There is much uncertainty as to the time when the Minister will be able to deal with these matters.

New South Wales.

THE PHARMACY BOARD.—Mr. J. C. Dickson, who has just been elected a member of the Pharmacy Board, was born August 21, 1864, at Dumfries, Scotland. He served four years' apprenticeship with Mr. Joseph Ewing, Apothecaries' Hall, Dumfries, from 1880 to 1884. He then went to London as assistant to Mr. W. P. Robinson, a brother of the past President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He spent the year 1886 in study at Muter's South London College of Pharmacy, passing the Minor examination in April, and the Major in December of that year. From then till 1889 he was assistant with Jolly & Co., 13 Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W., and also with Roberts & Co., at 76 New Bond Street, London, W. During the following three years he was an assistant with Dakin Bros. in Hong-Kong. Going to Sydney in 1892, he was for four years assistant with Watson & Dove (trading under the old style John Watson), Brickfield Hill, and afterwards became assistant to Harris & Snelson, King Street, in the shop now occupied by Mr. Brothwood. Seven years ago he started in Balmain on his own account.

Victoria.

DISINFECTANTS AND THE PURE FOODS ACT.—A discussion took place on January 29 between local manufacturers of disinfectants and Dr. Norris, the Chairman of the Board of Health. The regulations were drafted in July, and came into operation on January 1. The whole object of the regulations, Dr. Norris pointed out, is to prevent any substance being sold as a disinfectant—a substance that would kill germs—when, as a matter of fact, it is not. The regulations seek to ensure sufficiently explicit information to the purchaser to enable him to use the disinfectant in the safest and most advantageous manner.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

PATENT-MEDICINE BILL.

Druggists are greatly interested in the measure which the Minister of Inland Revenue proposes introducing in the House respecting the sale and regulation of patent medicines. The Bill, it is understood, provides that patent medicines cannot be sold until a sample has been sent to the Minister with a sworn statement of the amount of alcohol and poisonous matters it may contain, also that an Inland Revenue stamp must be affixed to each package or bottle sold. Retailers fear that this Bill will most seriously affect their business so far as selling their own preparations is concerned. Much will depend upon the size of the registration-fee, should one be exacted, and on the amount of the revenue-tax. If they should be high the local druggists will be compelled to abandon their own preparations, and the result will be to strengthen the business of the large patent-medicine dealers. It would also have a tendency to increase the business of the manufacturing druggists, who will then be able to sell special preparations of their own to the local druggists to supplant those previously compounded by the retailer. These views were expressed by a large retailer when discussing this subject with our correspondent, who interviewed on February 13 a M.P. who had just come from Ottawa, the seat of government. He said that the Dominion Government proposes to bring in an Bill for the purpose of keeping a check on foreign patent medicines and proprietary articles. It will be necessary that all such goods sold in the Dominion be represented by an agent resident in Canada, who shall act on behalf of the manufacturers. This agent must be a party upon whom notices may be served from time to time with regard to the various preparations, their authenticity, etc. It is also proposed that all patents should be stamped with the Inland Revenue stamp. In the case of imported goods this stamping is to be done at the Custom-house before admission into the country. The stamp will be in the nature of a tax, and it would seem that the Bill aims particularly at securing larger revenue, rather than protecting the consumers.

Our correspondent, writing by a later mail, says:

Some of the features of the Bill now introduced in the Dominion Parliament are as follows:

Every medical compound not official in the B.P., French Codex, or U.S.P. will come under the Act.

Percentage of alcohol and poisons scheduled must be given under oath.

The name and address of the maker must be on every package.

A stamp-tax will be imposed.

Imported medicines must be stamped in the Custom-house.

The Minister of Inland Revenue may refuse a licence to manufacture if he sees fit.

Door-to-door distribution of samples will be forbidden.

Penalties for the infringement of the Act will be imposed.

The schedule of poisons may be added to or diminished at any time by Order-in-Council. The schedule is as follows:

Acetanilide.	Ergot.
Aconite and its preparations.	Hellebore.
Alcohol, and all liquids containing it.	Hyoscyamin and its preparations.
Arsenic, and preparations containing it.	Indian hemp.
Atropine.	Morphine and its preparations.
Belladonna and its preparations.	Nux vomica.
Cantharides.	Opium, its preparations and derivatives.
Carbolic acid.	Phenacetine.
Chloral hydrate.	Prussic acid.
Chloroform.	Savin and preparations thereof.
Cocaine and its preparations.	Strychnine and its preparations.
Conia and compounds thereof.	Suphonol.
Corrosive sublimate.	Tartrate of antimony.
Digitaline.	Veratrina.

This Bill is a great disappointment to druggists. While the clauses governing patent medicines are satisfactory on the whole, the cost of administration is being placed on the wrong parties. It was such preparations as catarrh-cures containing cocaine and medicines with a preponderance of alcohol in them which caused the public to turn to Parliament for relief, but the burden is now being thrown upon

the retail drug-trade. They will be the innocent victims of a nefarious traffic. Although it is said that the makers will not increase their prices on account of the tax, it is only fair to assume that they will do so. The retailers will certainly have to pay higher for imported goods, and there is little doubt that domestic makers will increase their prices in order to cover themselves.

MR. W. E. FOXWELL, who has had charge of the manufacturing and drug department of the St. John branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., has just bought the business of Dr. Carnworth, Riverside, N.B.

MR. H. W. BRICK, formerly Canadian manager in Perth for the H. K. Wampole Co., has, after an absence of eight months, returned to Toronto, prepared to clear himself of certain charges made against him of appropriating funds. He was arrested on February 14 and conveyed to Perth, where he will answer the charge laid by the company of stealing \$3,800.

THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT is expected to legislate in regard to pharmacy during the current session of the Legislature. The "B.C. Pharmaceutical Record" states that the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories is in favour of the continuance of one pharmaceutical association for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and has authorised the Council to secure this end.

CANADA'S LEADING PHYSICIAN, Sir William Hingston, died at his residence in Montreal on February 19. Although seventy-eight years of age, Sir William was remarkably hale and hearty, his death coming quite unexpectedly. He attended to his professional duties to the very last. Sir William graduated at McGill College in 1851, and afterwards studied in Edinburgh, where he took the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, subsequently also studying on the Continent. He has long been looked upon as one of the finest exponents of the healing art in America.

DR. HOWARD T. BARNES, F.R.S.C., has been appointed to succeed Dr. Ernest Rutherford as Professor of Physics at McGill College. He is the son of the Rev. W. S. Barnes, minister of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, and a graduate of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill.



DR. H. T. BARNES.

WINDING-UP. — Mr. Justice Davidson on February 13 issued in the Superior Court a winding-up order for the placing in liquidation of Messrs. Brayley & Sons Co., druggists. The order was issued at the request of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, whose claim amounts to \$1,469.30. Mr. H. J. Ross was appointed provisional guardian.

TARIFF-CHANGES. — The Hon. Mr. Fielding on February 12 announced about a hundred changes in the tariff. The changes affecting druggists' goods are slight, and include fluid extract of malt, 40 per cent. in all tariffs; spirit of turpentine has been placed on the free list instead of 5 per cent. duty, and nitrate and acetate of lead and oxide of copper have been made free in all tariffs.

Demerara Doings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MESSRS. SCOTT & Co., LTD., have given up their Hadfield Street branch, which they opened about three years ago.

MR. A. E. PERKINS (of Messrs. Lever Bros.) and Mrs. Perkins were passengers by the mail steamer which sailed on February 2.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT has granted 1,500 acres of land at Agatash to Messrs. Harvey, Lockie & Co., of Mincing Lane, London, for the purpose of cultivating limes, presumably for the manufacture of citric acid.

MR. LORD, druggist, has been fined \$30 for illegally acting as a medical man by visiting and prescribing. The patient died while under his treatment.—The charge against Mr.

Blue, druggist, of an alleged unlawful operation upon a woman has been dismissed.

THE DEATH OF MR. S. N. DENNY, druggist, has occurred at Georgetown, after an illness which necessitated a surgical operation. Mr. Denny was a native of Barbadoes, and received his early training at the public hospital, Georgetown. He leaves a widow and several children.

India and the East.

MR. FRANK ROSS has joined the representative staff in India of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

DR. FRANK RYAN, vice-president of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, after three weeks in Bombay, sailed by the P. & O. boat on February 16.

COLONEL A. W. ALCOCK, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S., the distinguished surgeon-naturalist, of the Indian Medical Service, and late of the Indian Museum, has been awarded the Barclay Memorial medal by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE has advanced another stage. A scheme (framed with the advice of Dr. Morris Travers, F.R.S.) for the administration of the Institute has been furnished to the Government of India by the solicitors of the Tata family.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN visited the Army and Navy Co-operative Society in Bombay on February 14, and bought 5 oz. of the finest otto of rose, the price he paid being Rs. 100 per oz. This was only one purchase; there were several others in the perfumery department.

MR. JOHN NORCOTT D'ESTERRE, formerly of Kandy, Ceylon, died last month. Mr. d'Esterre was well known some years ago in Ceylon as owner and manager of a large store and pharmacy in Kandy. Mr. d'Esterre was known in the planting districts as the "Kandy Whiteley."

OPIMUM EXPORT DECLINING.—The value of the opium exported from India during the eight months ended November 30, 1906, was 20,000% less than during the similar period of 1905, and 700,000% less than during the corresponding period of 1904. This shows that the Chinese demand is steadily on the decrease.

INDIAN OPIMUM REVENUE.—The sales of Bengal opium for the official year realised 667½ lakhs of rupees, and were 123½ lakhs better than the estimate; while the duty on Bombay opium exported at the end of January amounted to 68½ lakhs, or 16½ lakhs worse than the estimated value. The total for India for the nine months to the end of December 1906 was 3,468 lakhs, and of exports 496 lakhs. The net imports were 2,972 lakhs.

RESEARCH.—The Madras Government has sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 4,47,000 for the construction of the main buildings of the new Provincial Agricultural College and Research Institute to be located at Coimbatore.—Dr. J. W. Leather, agricultural chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, is acting as Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the College at Pusa, vice Mr. B. Coventry, proceeding on leave.

COCAINE.—The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9227-75, and dated November 29, 1906, has been gazetted:

In exercise of the power by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (viii. of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of cocaine by means of the post, and to restrict its importation by any other means to cases in which it is imported by persons, or by their authorised agents, who have been specially permitted to import the drug by a Local Government or Administration.

SANDALWOOD DISEASE.—The Government of Mysore offer a reward of Rs. 10,000 to anyone who discovers the cause of the spike-disease among sandalwood trees and suggest a thorough and effective, and at the same time cheap and easily applicable, remedy for it. This offer is open until the end of 1909. Every applicant for the reward must forward his report of investigation, accompanied by microscopic slides, drawings, etc., to the Secretary to the Government, General and Revenue Departments, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS by the Cape Analytical Department was discussed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on February 11, on a motion by Mr. Ryan urging the necessity of placing the Department under the Minister of Agriculture in view of the rapid growth of agriculture in the Colony. Mr. Ryan declared that, though the Colony is very largely indebted to gold and diamonds, yet it is to its agricultural resources that permanent prosperity must be looked for, and more help should be given in the analysis of soils and fertilisers. Mr. Walsh moved that, in order to prevent delays in the analysis of food and drugs, only a section of the Department should be placed under the Minister of Agriculture. The matter was referred to the Management Committee, with power to act.

THE CATALOGUE-DUTY IN NATAL.—At the meeting of the Cape Chamber of Commerce held on February 11, it was decided to call the attention of the Cape Government to the action of the Natal Government in issuing a notice stating that the duty on catalogues forwarded by post to Natal may be remitted by the sender to the Natal Postmaster-General. No arrangements have been made by other Governments who are parties to the Customs Union, and the independent action of Natal is regarded as contrary to the spirit of the Union. It was explained that prepayment of the duty is impossible in regard to other Colonies because the Imperial Post Office makes up direct closed mails for seventy towns throughout South Africa, and to make payment at one office in respect to mails addressed to a number of offices would involve delay in delivery. Natal mails are made up in three offices only.

Transvaal.

MESSRS. ROBE & MCLEES, of Middelburg, have opened a branch pharmacy at Witbank, a colliery centre some thirty miles west of Middelburg.

MESSRS. T. E. JOLLY & Co., of Johannesburg, having obtained a concession from the Premier Diamond Mine Co., are about to open a pharmacy on the mine grounds, some sixteen miles east of Pretoria.

OPIMUM.—Consignments of Persian opium are now steadily arriving in the Transvaal. The permit system is working admirably, and illicit trading in the drug is now greatly minimised. The entire sale is in the hands of registered chemists and druggists—a consummation for which they are thankful.

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, F.C.S., of London, was very cordially received by the chemists of Johannesburg, and was entertained by some of them in the Carlton Hotel, when a few hours were spent in an enjoyable fashion. On February 9 he visited the Simmer and Jack Chinese compound, on the invitation of the Consolidated Goldfields, and watched with the keenest interest the "slaves" playing in their own theatre, being entertained with their own bioscope, arranging decorations for the festivities at their coming New Year, and playing "soccer" football.

A LOT OF WINE.—A large sale of abandoned goods was held at the Customs Warehouse, Johannesburg, on February 8, including a very large quantity of chemists' goods, mostly alcoholic preparations—viz., tinctures, infusions, decoctions, liquid extracts, sixty cases perfumery, 121 cases of Vino de China Serravallo, and a lot of pills. At the commencement of the sale the auctioneer stated that the lowest bid that would be accepted as a start was the duty, and anything offered over that would be taken. There was no offer for any of the goods, so they were all destroyed.

SMITH, RIVE & Co., Johannesburg, have been registered as a company, with a capital of 20,000*l*. The company has been formed to take over the five retail businesses carried on by Messrs. Smith, Rive & Co., and the capital has been privately subscribed. Both the principals (Mr. A. S. Smith and Mr. Percy Rive) remain with the new company, the former as managing director; while Mr. Alderton, owing to ill-health, will return to England. The company have acquired the two shops for many years carried on by Mr. J. C. Koller. The Belgravia one will be closed, but the Jeppestown pharmacy is being refitted.

DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS' LICENCES.—Some dissatisfaction has been caused lately among chemists in country districts owing to the fact of medical practitioners dispensing medicines of their own or their partners' prescribing without having previously taken out the licence required by a chemist and druggist as specified in Section 22 of the Ordinance. The matter has been brought before the Pharmacy Board, and they have pointed out the illegality to the Colonial Office. The Receiver of Revenue has expressed the opinion that it is not necessary for a doctor to take out a licence. With this the Board disagree, and have appealed to the Law Officers of the Crown, whose decision will be awaited with the keenest interest by chemists in general.

German News.

A NEW HOUSING SCHEME.—The cost of the new headquarters of the German Pharmaceutical Association at Berlin is estimated at 60,000*l*.

THE FIRST LADY PHARMACIST IN GERMANY will commence her duties in the course of the present month at the Royal Court Pharmacy of Herr Herzberger, at Potsdam, Berlin.

SOAP IN GERMANY.—The Mid-German soap manufacturers, at their conference at Halle recently, raised their prices for hard and for soft soaps by 3*m*. to 5*m*. per centner. Fifty-five manufacturers joined the convention on the spot.

THE VAGARIES OF PRUSSIAN PHARMACY LAW are commented upon by the "Apotheker Zeitung" in connection with a judgment given in a German Appeal Court which sustained the appeal of the plaintiff pharmacist against the judgment of two lower Courts, which decided against him on the ground that on the inspection of his pharmacy by duly appointed officials it was found that his business was not conducted satisfactorily, and not only mulcted him in costs, but also deprived him of the right to train apprentices. The Court of Appeal held that the judgments of the lower Courts were wrong, freed him of costs, and removed the disability to educate apprentices.

TAXING PROPRIETARIES.—Commenting on a complaint on the part of the "Schlesischen Zeitung" to the effect that, in view of the fine revenue derived in England from taxing patent medicines, and seeing the business flourishes much more in Germany than in England, the German Government should do likewise, the "Apotheker Zeitung" ventures the opinion that a tax on secret remedies would not help much. "On the contrary," continues the "A.Z." "it is to be feared that the secret-remedy makers would use the tax, as they do in England, as a means to recommend their goods. Besides, there has been for some years such a tax in Bavaria, and it has apparently made no impression on the business in secret remedies."

"GENUINE" WINE-VINEGAR IN GERMANY.—Before the Leipzig Court recently a Borna vinegar-manufacturer was found guilty, but without intent to defraud, of selling wine-vinegar containing less than 20 per cent. of wine and less than the legal minimum of 5 per cent. of acetic acid. The wine content is not legally fixed, but the Bund of German Vinegar-manufacturers fixed it at 20 per cent. in 1905. Defendant said that he had made his wine-vinegar by the cold process, and that he was not bound by the decisions of the Bund, of which he was not aware. The sanitary authority urged that wine-vinegar must only be made from wine, and experts deposed that it cannot be made by a cold process. The Court fined accused 500*m*.

NATIONALISATION OF PHARMACIES has been the subject of discussion recently in the Hesse Diet, but the only result

was a resolution to address the Government on the subject. The Hesse legislators approve the nationalisation proposal, urging the bestowal upon communes or communal associations either concessions reverting to the State or entirely new concessions to be granted in future. The practice of the Government of Hesse since 1881 has been to confer both old concessions on revision and new concessions upon communes on application being made to this effect by the local authorities. These concessions are leased to pharmacists, and it is said that by this means pharmacists are enabled to gain an assured livelihood, which is not always the case with purchased concessions.

Japanese Gottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

EACH MEMBER of the Japanese Pharmacopœia Committee has been presented with a gold tankard by the Emperor.

JIIHEI MORITA, the proprietor of "Hotan," a popular and widely advertised medicinal remedy, died at Hiratsuka Hospital, near Yokohama, on February 16.

THE HIGHER IMPORT-DUTY on saccharin has caused an increase in the adulteration of this substance, and it is said that much money has been made recently by selling an adulterated article.

FOR LADY PHARMACISTS.—A laboratory has been fitted up in the Pharmacy School for Women at Osaka, and will be ready for practical work in pharmacy and chemistry during the ensuing session.

CONSIDERABLE SMUGGLING of ALCOHOL into Osaka has been going on for some time, and at length several suspects have been arrested while engaged in an importation on a greater scale than has hitherto occurred in Japan.

THE JAPANESE PHARMACOPŒIA, English Edition, is taking longer to translate than was at first supposed, and will not be ready until April. So a Yokohama correspondent informs us. We learn from another source that March 1908 is just as likely.

AT A MEETING of the Osaka branch of the Japan Pharmacists' Association, held at Mei-Getsu-Ro, Osaka, on February 13, Mr. J. Shiomi was elected President and Mr. K. Kobayashi Vice-President. Over forty members were present.

IN VIEW OF THE REVISION of the Japanese Pharmacopœia recently completed, it was found necessary to bring the military Pharmacopœia up to date, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The revised book will be published this month.

NEW COMPANIES.—The Dai Nippon Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., has been formed at Tokyo.—A company, to be known as the Japan Electrical Industry Corporation, Ltd., has been formed, with a capital of 2,000,000 yen, to manufacture caustic soda by an electrolytic process. The principals in this new venture are Mr. S. Suzuki and Mr. K. Murai.

CHECKING ADULTERATION.—It is stated that the Home Office intends appointing special inspectors of drugs and chemicals, with a view to checking the adulteration in these commodities which has been too prevalent in Japan. The Exchequer will be asked during the present Diet to grant 50,000 yen towards the expenses. During the past year inspection of the establishments of chemists, druggists, and apothecaries has been carried out at the Osaka prefecture by Local Government officials.

JAPANESE DRUG-VENDORS IN CHINA.—As already mentioned in these notes (*vide C. & D.*, February 2, p. 206), there are many Japanese drug-houses in Shanghai, and many of these houses send out travellers to various parts of China. There are regular drug-vendors, however, who do not belong specifically to any drug-firm, but obtain their supplies from any of the wholesalers they choose to go to. There is an association of merchants in Shanghai whose operations extend to places along the Yang-tse-Kiang, and druggists' sundries, as well as drugs and proprietaries, form a large part of their equipment nowadays. Six newspapers are published in Shanghai, and the drug-houses use these mediums for advertising purposes.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR has been asked by the Russian Medical Council to prohibit the sale of the ointment known as "Ecesmatin," advertised as a remedy for eczema.

NEW SERBIAN TARIFF.—The treaty between the United Kingdom and Serbia includes a schedule fixing rates of import-duty, and we note that reductions have been accorded on common soap, ground mustard, and mineral waters.

THE NEW DANISH TARIFF shows that the new rates are rather more favourable than those existing on the majority of goods. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. state that the alterations proposed would show a slight decrease on all pharmaceutical goods. Bills of exchange will not in future be accepted in payment of dues.

COPPER SULPHATE FOR SPAIN.—The "Gaceta" of February 10 contains a copy of a notice inviting tenders, which will be opened thirty days from that date, at the Chief Telegraph Office, 10 Carretas, Madrid, for the supply of 20 tons of sulphate of copper, at the maximum price of 950 pesetas (about 34*l.*) per ton, in accordance with conditions set forth in the "Gaceta." A deposit of 5 per cent. of the upset price is required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.

THE ROYAL DANISH BOARD OF HEALTH, composed of doctors and two pharmacists, which is the authority on medical, pharmaceutical, and hygienic questions, has presented a note to the King complaining that the Minister of Justice does not see that their proposals with regard to the appointment of district physicians and the opening of new pharmacies are carried out. It is generally anticipated that this step will hasten the introduction of long-awaited medical reforms.—A new edition of the Danish Pharmacopœia will be published this year.

ROMAN HOSPITAL DOCTORS' AGITATION.—For some time there has been an agitation among the doctors in the Roman hospitals. They have been asking for some improvement in their conditions, but in vain. Now it is reported that the doctors, in order to compel the Government to take up their case, have decided on a course of obstruction which will neither injure the patients nor interfere with the regular service, but will have the effect of damaging the hospital administration by increasing the daily expenditure and detaining the patients in the hospitals until they are completely cured, etc. The hospital nurses threatened a similar course of action some years ago when they asked for an improvement in their conditions.

THE DILATORY RUSSIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—After the issue of the Russian Pharmacopœia in 1902, says the "Pharmatz Journal," the Medical Council constituted a Permanent Pharmacopœia Committee whose duty it was to prepare material for the next edition. The 1902 issue was sold out in four years, and the demand for it is still strong owing to the obligation on the part of the pharmacists to conform to it, and also because of the recent increase in the number of pharmacies. The Medical Council was, therefore, obliged to reissue the 1902 edition at the end of 1906. Nevertheless, the Permanent Committee is very leisurely in its preparation of the new work, and the 1906 edition bears scarcely any trace of revision. It is practically a reprint of the 1902 edition, and it cannot be said that the Russian Pharmacopœia of 1902, plus that of 1906, corresponds to the modern requirements of Russian pharmacy and medicine. Unfortunately the Committee is working with bureaucratic mystery, and does not publish the results of its labours periodically, as is done in other countries. Criticism in anticipation might obviate many such errors as appear in the current work. The Committee should ask the aid of all competent medical and pharmaceutical authorities, and the new pharmacopœia should not only be obligatory in law, but it should be absolutely necessary to every doctor and pharmacist. To this end it should contain descriptions of the newest remedies and the latest methods of preparing them.

Mainly about Export Business.

Being Observations by "Our Town Traveller" as the result of conversations with London Firms.

FEBRUARY is generally regarded as "a quiet month" so far as business is concerned, and, of course, there have been the usual complaints to be heard. But there is nothing akin to depression or hopelessness in the most pessimistic of the commercial dicta I have listened to within the past few weeks. "It is quiet, but we expect that at this time of year," is the attitude. Some trades, however, are by no means quiet. Particularly does this seem to be the case in

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

The extraordinary number of appendages to the chemist's business which have grown in recent years has undoubtedly been its salvation as a trade. This tentacle-like attribute of pharmacy is becoming more pronounced as the years go by, and the plaint of the pharmaceutical purist is becoming more and more a voice crying in the wilderness. The continuous and steady progress of sundries houses in town and in the provinces is proof of this. Moreover, nearly every wholesale drug-house nowadays, historical or modern, has a special department for proprietaries and sundries, and they find it pays. The rush and scurry of modern competition and modern life is probably mainly responsible for this development of side-lines. The retail chemist finds it necessary to have many things other than drugs to fall back upon for a living, and the wholesaler has not been slow to provide these.

This being the Merchant Shippers' Issue, I thought a few facts about export business would be *à propos*. So I looked in on a few export experts, and first of all I interviewed Mr. R. Leng, of

S. MAW, SON & SONS,

in his den at 11 Aldersgate Street, E.C. Mr. Leng is a mine of information regarding foreign trade, and he yields of his store readily and courteously. Like all who have dealings with that country, he deplored the condition of things in South Africa at the moment. The reason for the depression in that promising Colony might be attributed, he said, in some measure to the supplies of drugs and allied goods left in the country after the war and not yet altogether disposed of; but more probably is it due to the fact that the farmers are not yet sufficiently prosperous to put money in free circulation. Money is tight, and traders are living from hand to mouth, buying as required from local houses. Agriculture in Australia, on the contrary, is in a flourishing condition, and trade with the Antipodes is proportionately on the increase, in spite of the fostering of Australian manufacturing. If only Australia would give Great Britain a preferential tariff such as obtains in New Zealand it would be better for both countries. The buying-capacity of New Zealand, as compared with Australia, Mr. Leng characterised as remarkable and distinctly encouraging to home manufacturers. Tasmania, which is the Riviera of Australasia, and in which chemists consequently do a first-class trade, has not benefited so much as was expected since it became one of the Federal States. For there the local wholesalers have been handicapped by the wholesalers from the allied States coming and competing on equal terms. The high tariff bars British manufacturers from having an equal chance to compete, and thus both Britain and Tasmania are handicapped. The trade in the Indian States is growing annually; there the low tariff-duty of 5 per cent. on everything gives the enterprising Britisher a chance, of which he takes full advantage. The exploitation of British goods in India is appreciated by the native trader, who buys largely from England. He prefers English goods, and the fact that he likes to buy Maw's goods shows that he prefers a good article, although he appears to be content to sell at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit. Trade with the West Indies and with South America is steadily going ahead, and on the Continent

the same applies. Mr. Leng was particularly strong on the imitative faculties of German competitors, and although he appreciated the fact that "Maw's" was looked upon as the standard for druggists' sundries by Teutonic competitors, he objected to the methods by which attempts are periodically made to secure the trade.

In his sanctum at Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., Mr. E. J. Millard, of

C. J. HEWLETT & SON

was equally accessible and as frankly informative. First of all he informed me that in private advices from Mr. J. C. Hewlett, who is at present in South Africa, he was assured that business prospects there are distinctly bright. Mr. Hewlett is confident that the period of depression has passed and that the near future will disclose a much better state of things all round. The high tariff-duties recently imposed have diminished somewhat the trade in exported tinctures, but the Cape spirit that is used for these and for the extracts it is proposed to manufacture locally do not produce preparations that give entirely satisfactory results to South African retailers. The disaster in the West Indies has incidentally been a benefit to Messrs. Hewlett, who have been kept busy recently sending supplementary supplies to replace those destroyed. India is a fruitful source of profit to the manufacturer, and the trade with native druggists is still capable of considerable development. The exporter has to be careful of the native trader, however, for his methods are sometimes rather slim, and Mr. Millard gave me amusing instances of the requests made to them with regard to their preparations. Mr. Millard is particularly pleased with the headway they are making in China. The firm have a local representative who has built up an enviable trade in preparations with the Hewlett "chop" or trade-mark. Chinese dealers have begun to recognise the Hewlett "chop" as a desirable one, for the Chinese consumer has adopted it as a friend and asks for it. It appears to be rather difficult to get into Japan just yet. The European trader is not encouraged to any great extent, and restrictions are put upon travellers for foreign houses which make it almost prohibitive, especially for those who carry sample cases.

"A steady increase in all departments, drugs, proprietaries, and sundries," was the summing up of a conversation with Mr. Taylor, of

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

in the offices of the firm at Coleman Street, E.C. Mr. Taylor was hopeful that the coming Colonial Conference would help to settle many knotty points regarding tariff-duties and preferential treatment to Great Britain, which tend at present to restrict trade in some of the Colonies. A better condition of things exists in Australia than has done for some time, in spite of the competition of internal manufacturers. New Zealand is a large buyer, South Africa is momentarily under a cloud, but India is a stronghold of which Burgoyne's are very proud. There they have the advantage of the best possible representation, and trade is continually on the upward grade. The native buyer is extraordinarily keen, and a considerable difficulty with him is his desire for quotations for c.i.f. prices. He wants to know exactly how much the goods will cost him at his door, and in some cases this is difficult. But Burgoyne's have not traded with India all these years, however, without learning much of the ways of the Indian.

I also called upon several of the leading

SOUTH AFRICAN AGENTS

in the City. The consensus of opinion was that for the past twelve months or so business with the sub-continent had been unsatisfactory, but it was acknowledged that

matters had now touched "rock bottom," as there are now signs of a slow but steady improvement. Of the five Colonies, Cape Colony is feeling the depression most acutely, trade in the other Colonies showing signs of revival. As matters now stand, many of the weaker firms are unable to withstand the crisis, and the result has been the "survival of the fittest." At the moment there is little scope for new businesses, and those in existence, especially in the leading centres, have only been enabled to hold their own by up-to-date methods. Competition has become keener, and the cutting of prices has led to the elimination of the weaker men. There are always assistants of a good class going out to South Africa, and a curious fact is that many prefer to engage an assistant from home in preference to filling their requirements locally. Salaries appear to be stationary. The alleged interference and grandmotherly legislation of the South African Governments is a cause of complaint with some chemists, who would much prefer to be left severely alone. The recent tariff and the catalogue-duty are cases in point.

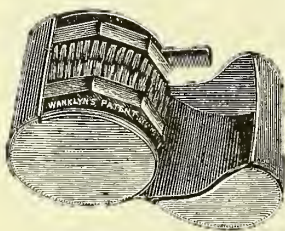
Quite a contrast is presented when we turn to
THE AUSTRALASIAN MARKET,

as evidenced by Antipodean agents in London. An unusual briskness has shown itself for several months and the outlook is still good. This is the result of bountiful harvests and increased all-round prosperity. It is curious that so far there has been no diminution in the exports of patent medicines to Australia and New Zealand, in spite of attempted legislation, and the feeling is that the danger is now practically over. Although trade is brisk "down under," there is a general complaint of the difficulty of obtaining adequate profits by wholesale houses, especially among the manufacturing section. Fuel, raw material, labour, etc., have all had an upward tendency on the already high values.

A very neat little toilet-adjunct has been put on the market by

H. A. WANKLYN,

of Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C. It is a pair of "Orlwara" brushes (in the military hair-brush



style) and a military comb, enclosed in a strong leather case. It is a compact combination, especially suitable for travelling-purposes, and it is something new. The brushes are in the usual octagonal shape, with satinwood backs, and the case, as shown in the illustration, is circular in shape, and closes tightly without the aid of strap and buckle. It simply folds over,

and is quite as effective and less trouble than the buckled variety of case. The holder is made in good strong hide, it is nicely finished, and it measures just under 4 in. in diameter. Each case complete costs the retailer about 7s., but he will have little difficulty in selling it, we should think, at half-a-guinea at least, for the novelty of the case should prove a strong incentive to purchase.

A visit to the works of

SHIRLEY BROS.,

at Rockingham Street, Borough, S.E., showed that considerable development is taking place in this energetically conducted business. Since my last visit an adjacent building has been connected to the main building by means of an iron bridge, and a new storey added to the second building, in which over fifty women were busy fitting together and carding baby-soothers. But the business has spread out beyond Rockingham Street, and other premises have been acquired in Elliott's Row, St. George's Road, S.E., where, under the management of Mr. Walker, manufacturing-processes will be carried on on a much larger scale than hitherto. There B.P. and other ointments in bulk are prepared; pessaries, glycerin, and granular effervescent preparations will be made, and all kinds of toilet preparations packed in collapsible tubes. Brilliantines, bay rums, culinary essences and such things are all made and packed in Elliott's Row, and when things are in proper working order the list of manufactured preparations will

be added to. Among the newest toilet articles I discovered a lanoline camphor-cream in 6d. and 1s. tubes, and a very nicely made cold cream. The method of packing the tubed goods is ingenious. They are sent out one dozen in a cardboard box. The box has a hinged, flap, half-lid which serves the double purpose of protecting from outside pressure and (when lifted) of serving as a showcase for the contents. Menthol cologne in 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. cologne bottles is selling well (menthol-cones being a Shirley speciality), as also are Pine-tree lozenges and Smoker's tooth-powder. The lozenges are packed in attractively decorated tins, and the tooth-powder is in a tubular receptacle with a nozzle for shaking out the powder.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 13, 1907.)

- "KALITZER"; for an aerated water. By N. Smith & Co., 373 High Street, Cheltenham. 289,048.
- "APOLLO" and a statue device thereof; for mineral and aerated waters. By W. Morley, 88 Shrewsbury Street, Manchester. 287,815.
- "IZONA"; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. L. Bowen & Son, Hall Street, Aberdare. 289,390.
- "RISCO"; for ammonia and cloudy ammonia. By H. N. Morris & Co., Mile Street, Manchester. 288,368.
- "GERMITAS"; for liquid and other soaps. By R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., 8 Stanhope Street, Liverpool. 289,155.
- "MINT BRAND" and device of coin-shovel; for perfumery. By Mint Co-operative Club, Ltd., 17 Great Sutton Street, London, E.C. 285,014.
- "MAYPOLE" and label device thereof; for perfumes. By Maypole Co. (1899), Ltd., 17 Cumming Street, London, N. 286,127.
- "JUCO" and horseshoe device; for a bath-salt. By June & Co., 14 Hildreth Street, Balham, London, S.W. 287,610.
- "VITRESSA"; for a hair-preparation. By J. Forbes, 10 Ocklyng Parade, Eastbourne. 288,774.
- "ANTIME"; for perfumery. By H. M. Pearce, 28 County Arcade, Leeds. 289,451.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 20, 1907.)

- "SO"; for chemicals in Class 1. By A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenters' Road, Stratford. 289,359.
- "MILENO"; for chemicals in Class 1. By J. R. Miles & Son, 43 Mile End Road, London, E. 289,383.
- "DISTEMPERETTE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By W. H. Holmes & Son, Turner Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 289,506.
- "LAVENE"; for a mange-dressing. By W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted, Herts. 289,224.
- "SAPOFORM"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3. By Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 13 Briggate, Leeds. 289,391, 289,392.
- "LUSTRI"; for chemicals in Class 2. By Gillman & Spencer, Ltd., 44 Princes Street, Rotherhithe, London, S.E. 289,585.
- "TOT"; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Tot Co., 2 Passaggio Centrale, Milan. 288,873.
- "BORALDEHYDE" and "VASO-CONSTRICTINE"; for medicines. By Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 104 South Canongate, Edinburgh. 288,886, 288,888.
- "CHARCOPELS"; for medicinal preparations. By Helen P. Kistley, 86 Brighton Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 289,339.
- "LICORAX"; for liquorice-juice. By Fuerst Bros., 17 Philpot Lane, E.C. 289,598.
- "GLYCELL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, London, N. 289,641.
- "FOS FA REVIVA"; for mineral and aerated waters. By B. Chapman, 8 Ringrose Street, Holbeck, Leeds. 289,269.
- "TARTAN"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc., and for perfumery. By Tartan Soap Co., 235 West Princes Street, Glasgow. 289,213, 288,840.

Argentine Trade.

A RECENT report of the Belgian Consul at Buenos Ayres contains some interesting information as to the imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products into the Argentine. German products are gradually making progress in this market, but the trade with Belgium, France, and United Kingdom is either stationary or decreasing. There is a considerable home industry in soap and chemicals, the chief producers being the Sociedad Anonima Productos Conen, 571 calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres, and Soldati Craverie y Tagliarrie, 200 calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres. Stearin is the principal product of the Conen works, whose productive capacity is 3,000 tons of stearin per annum. The raw material for the manufacture of the candles is obtained from local slaughterhouses. The Conen candles supply about one-half of the demand, and are sold 12 to 15 per cent. cheaper than imported goods. Imports are nevertheless increasing. Paraffin candles are not manufactured. Candles should be packed in light wooden cases, each containing twenty-five packets with four, five, or six in each packet. Olein is used by the stearin-factories for the preparation of ordinary soap; the glycerin is either exported to the United Kingdom or sold locally. The manufacture of toilet-soaps has not yet been established, as importers have succeeded in keeping down the duties. Fine soaps are imported in ordinary cases, without other packing, and are declared as "common soaps." The labels, silk-paper, and cardboard boxes are imported separately from Europe, and the soaps are packed in the country. Fine perfumed soaps come from Marseilles or Paris, but Germany, Great Britain, and the United States are making great efforts to secure the trade. Perfumery is almost exclusively of French origin, and the Customs duty is 62 per cent. on the value as fixed by the authorities. The "Productos Conen" works manufacture a number of chemical products, such as sulphuric acid, obtained from the sulphur extracted from the gas-residues known as "tierra de gas," from which Prussian blue is obtained. Sulphuric acid is concentrated at 66° for use in the manufacture of candles, while for sale it is concentrated at 65°. Prussian blue is sold at 45c. per 5 kilos., and the imports are considerable. Boric acid is manufactured from the borates exploited in the province of Jujuy by the Compagnie Internationale de Borax. The pure product is sold to pharmacists, who, however, have a prejudice against locally manufactured articles. Borax for household purposes was formerly sold at 3.5 pesos per 10 kilos., but the value at present is 2.5 pesos; the home industry has almost succeeded in keeping out foreign products. Nitric acid, which is prepared from Chilean nitrates imported from Hamburg and Antwerp, has not as yet succeeded in driving out the foreign acid. Arsenic is imported solely from Germany; tartaric acid comes from England, France, and Belgium, and imports tend to increase. Pepsin is manufactured in the country, by a Belgian, from products of the slaughterhouses. Sal ammoniac is partly imported from Germany and partly manufactured in the country; chloride of lime is imported from Germany and Belgium; and bichromate of potash and acids for dyeing-purposes from Germany. More than 90 per cent. of the aniline dyes used is of German origin. Colours are imported to a small extent from Switzerland, Belgium, and France. The colours chiefly employed are black, blue, and red, then yellow and brown. The colours are sold by the druggists in blue-paper packets of different shapes, and weighing $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 kilo. Dyers buy in packets of 5 kilos. or in pipes of 25 kilos. Foreign exporters are advised to concentrate their aniline dyes as much as possible in order to diminish the duties payable, which are levied on the weight. Formerly aniline colours were valued by the Customs at 2 pesos per kilo., but as a result of applications from the dyers, the valuations have been fixed at 0.75 peso per kilo. for the black and 1 peso per kilo. for the other colours. The rate of duty at these valuations is 25 per cent. The trade in aniline dyes is carried on by the following, among others: Hinterfeld, Hoppe & Co., 822 calle Cuyo; Grebe & Diebel, 373 calle Cerrito; P. Schmidt, 59 calle Libertad; Bonduel freres, 807 calle Victoria; E. Kohler, 2238 calle Bartolomé Mitre; E. Kley & Cie., 569 calle Defensa; P. Joubert, 377 calle Lavalle—all of Buenos Ayres.

Shippers, Beware!

WE always approach specimens of foreign English with a due sense of humility, especially when the language comes from the Orient; but the Gold Coast is not above suspicion. We give a few examples, the first being a reprint of a handbill issued by a Japanese doctor or druggist in Yokohama. We have had to star some unprintable words:

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

THE EFFICACIOUS MEDICINE TO THE EFFENTIVES SMELL OF THE ARMPIT.

One who are sickness which are the effentives smell of the armpit, must be drink this medicine.

If you drink this medicine, you will purgation by * * * * and * * * * from two or three days after when you are drink, and moreover your postirity did not infect this sick.

Foreighner are so unlike reference the climate and articles of the food as Japanese that is difference the human races, therfor I need not any money if you this medicine is not efficacy.

FROM INDIA

comes the next example. It is a circular letter which we received from a native gentleman whose business is that of "general merchant, commission agent, optician, stationer, druggist and perfumer, dealer in rare postage-stamps, patent-medicines, teas, etc." Presumably it was sent to us for the purpose of getting a free copy of the *C. & D.*:

DEAR SIR,

We try to supply with medicines, all the dispensaries and hospitals of the stato — which require provision worth nearly a yearly sum of Rs. Our offer will be accepted if it is found cheaper.

Our shop, the first grade shop for English Medicines, goods of European manufactures, various kinds of scents, soaps and other perfumes &c. &c. in the city, is of nearly 30 years' standing.

We want your wall-show-cards, new fashionable calendars, to be placed in a prominent position in the shop for public information, with the increasing demand of your manufactures.

It would be better and beneficial if your advertisements be published in leading Indian Papers, and we may offer ourselves to do this.

If we try to be the sole agent of your manufactures, in India, what are the rules for such agency.

You may kindly supply us with all the necessary particulars, bearing on the matter in details with the price-lists of goods, made in your factory, the Catalogues, prospectuses and the like, for note and oblige.

An early reply is solicited.

Yours faithfully, — — —

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA

is a fruitful source of quaint epistles written by black men who want samples. We have several recently received by London firms. The first two that we print are sent to us by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney:

DEAR SIR,

I made my step to the house of a certain amiable friend of mine, for invitation And which our attentions was highly attracted by taken colloquy for a few minutes. I took a certain Magazine in Reading of some thing And as I was perusing through Pages over pages you name was substantially commemorated to me that you are the best Merchant of every produce in the city of London Therefore I have found myself somewhat inclimable to pen you. To send me your wonderful Samples and with your price List together with your catalogue And I will soon forward my orders to you promptly for quantity of good trusting you will not fail to send them Awiting your early reply

As soon as possible

Yours Faithfully, — — —

DEAR SIR,—I have once seen your name and what you want from little children. So I think I can very well have the copy of the painting-book, named "The Boy and the Bubble," from you for my two brothers: the elder is twelve years of age and the younger nine years. I hope you will not put me to shame, and I shall also be grateful to you for your kindness. Compliments to you and family.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

Training College, Akropong, Gold Coast, West Africa.

Quite a crop of these missives seemed to arrive in London about the time the above was delivered. Mr. F. M. Fisk

(Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.) sends us two pithy efforts. Samuel Jonah writes:

DEAR SIR,—It had just reached me about your Farm I heard of you very greatly I want you to send me one of your Catalogue I want you to be my Costume As soon as you get this letter you Send it at once Please Send it in time Catalogue of hat boot and everything and price list. Albert-Ayoola-Oni is quite as sparing with his words. He says to "P. Davis & Co.":

I am very glad when I saw your name in one of my friends House and I now beg your pardon by asking something from you the thing is your full Illustrated Catalogue and also your price List Having got this I shall present you all my trial order. Please Make No delay in Sending them to me in time.

J. R. Abadio is a novice in this line of business, and this may account for him writing on a post-card to "Mr. Marion, James & Ker, Ltd.," the following tender request:

DEAR SIR,—Please send me by the first boat of your samples and Price list that I may and make my primed orders at once believed me sir because this is my first letter I hoping you will not fail Please send me your samples as he said. I am gentleman.

It seems a pity that these seekers after knowledge and samples, boys and men who have mastered the elements of a foreign tongue, should not now and then get the samples they so dearly love. Perhaps they do; perhaps that may be the reason for the sample-habit growing on the Gold Coast.

New Zealand Trade.

NEW ZEALAND is a good market, as the following import figures show: Acetic acid, 515,273 lb.; carbolic acid, 58,880 lb.; salicylic acid, 4,037 lb.; sulphuric acid, 37,740 lb.; tartaric acid, 92,749 lb.; unenumerated acids, 64,085 lb.; potash and caustic potash, 2,031 cwt.; soda ash, 14,388 cwt.; carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, 12,744 cwt.; caustic soda, 15,759 cwt.; soda crystals, 123 cwt.; silicate of soda, 6,495 cwt.; unenumerated alkali-products, 6,909 cwt.; alum, 2,903 cwt.; borax, 2,905 cwt.; cocoa-butter, 66,890 lb.; baking-powder, yeast-preparations, etc., 447; unenumerated chemicals, 4,867; cream of tartar, 893,844 lb. (of which 762,910 lb. subjected to preferential import-rates); drugs, druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares, 111,099; refined glycerin, 2,122; tinctures and medicinal spirits, 27,518 lb.; washing-powder, 874; anhydrous ammonia, 5,083 lb.; arsenic, 1,784 cwt.; disinfectants, 7,695; food-preservatives, 8,229; gums, 2,986; insecticides and tree-washes, 3,043; maltine, 1,150; medicinal barks, leaves, etc., 1,770; phosphorus, 965; potassium cyanide, 7,280 cwt.; sodium cyanide, 700 cwt.; sheep-dip, 31,964; sheep and horse drenches and sheep-ticks, 353; vanilla-pods, 28,432 lb.; unenumerated drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares, 32,088; dyes, 20,138; flavouring-essences (spirituous), 2,352 gals.; unenumerated flavouring-essences, 110; eucalyptus oil, 7,945 lb.; other kinds of essential oil, 35,907 lb.; gelatin and isinglass, 110,279 lb.; glass bottles, 43,967; glue and size, 148,408 lb.; surgical and dental instruments, 28,597 (of which 10,912 subject to preferential import-rates); liquorice, 3,039; patent and proprietary medicines, 56,206 (of which 17,193 from U.K., 13,179 from N.S.W., 16,663 from U.S.A.); wood-naphtha, 7,008 gals.; castor oil, bulk, 69,884 gals.; bottled ditto, 1,103 doz. pints; cod-liver oil, 18,228 gals.; colza oil, 13,609 gals.; linseed oil, 399,281 gals.; olive oil (bulk), 7,498 gals.; bottled ditto, 2,076 doz. pints; oilmen's stores, 9,047; opium, 85 lb. (duty 40s. per lb.); perfumed spirits, 1,968 gals.; toilet-preparations, 12,979; perfumery unenumerated, 882; photographic goods, 5,864; cameras and lenses, 8,342; sensitised papers, 18,230; quicksilver, 8,810 lb.; saccharin, 10,486 oz.; saltpetre, 86 tons; common soap, 41 cwt.; soap-powder and ext. soap, 7,406; unenumerated soap, 35,956; ground spices, 23,830 lb.; unground spices, 591,848 lb.; methylated spirit, 154 gals.; sponges, 250; glucose, 6,259 cwt. (5,740 cwt. from U.S.A.); sulphur, 14,942 cwt.; turpentine, terebene, and driers, 237,966 gals.; vinegar, 47,095 gals.; beeswax, 160 cwt.; paraffin, etc., wax, 1,030,015 lb.; unenumerated wax, 13,840 lb.; whiting and chalk, 13,881 cwt. These figures are from the official Blue-book for 1904, and later figures show an increase.

Ceylon Produce in 1906.

THE complete returns of the exports of native produce from Ceylon for the year 1906, compiled by the local Chamber of Commerce, show a shrinkage in several of the leading industries, and on the whole the year was not considered propitious for native industries. A long drought, followed by heavy rains crowded into a few days, played havoc with many of the plantations. Cardamoms was one of the staples to suffer, and the exports decreased by 142,489 lb. compared with 1905. The area under cardamom-cultivation has decreased by 1,000 acres during the past three years, and this, with the bad seasons, accounts for the decreased output. The four chief buyers of cardamoms in 1906 were the United Kingdom, 293,485 lb.; Germany, 98,458 lb.; India, 267,999 lb.; and the United States, 27,912 lb.—these figures representing direct shipments. It is interesting to note that the London market now occupies the premier position which it lost in 1905, when India took 414,000 lb.; while Germany's direct imports have declined by 50 per cent. Cinchona is a "lost leader" to Ceylon, yet 1906 shows an improvement of 117,931 lb. in total output. Cinnamon fared considerably better, the exports being 3,367,692 lb. of bark and 2,531,614 lb. of chips, and even this supply would have been better had it not been for the bad seasons. Germany and the United States take two-thirds of the cinnamon output. The shipments of cinnamon leaf and bark oils also improved, our purchases amounting to 99,616 oz. and Germany's to 56,328 oz. The output of citronella oil was rather less than in 1905, but was a fair average. A feature last year was the increased shipments to the United Kingdom and the decline in direct business to the United States and Germany, as the following figures show:

	1904	1905	1906
	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	514,404	398,700	484,049
U.S.A. ...	480,760	606,706	563,030
Germany...	78,529	193,331	97,396
Australia...	46,445	60,288	69,681
France ...	9,136	11,925	20,182
India ...	14,568	3,645	4,117

The Ceylon coconut-oil industry suffers from bad seasons, the output being 539,070 cwt., against 594,821 cwt. in 1905. Very good prices were realised as a result of the smaller supplies, the effects of which are still felt both here and in Ceylon. The rise in values was also due to the genuine demand for the refined article, which is finding an increased outlet in Europe and the United States as a substitute for animal-fats. The phenomenal development in the rubber industry is shown by the increased exports of 417,661 lb., against 168,547 lb. in 1905, 77,212 lb. in 1904, and 41,798 lb. in 1903. The United Kingdom received 285,772 lb., Germany 12,522 lb., and America 105,172 lb. During the past decade the exports of the principal drug-trade products from Ceylon have been as follows:

	Cinchona	Cardamoms	Citronella oil	Cinnamon bark and leaf oils
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.
1897	653,346	532,830	1,182,867	181,536
1898	975,784	531,473	1,365,917	183,312
1899	618,921	499,959	1,478,756	118,778
1900	510,462	537,455	1,409,058	72,904
1901	601,089	559,704	1,430,168	73,493
1902	407,201	615,922	1,294,750	103,773
1903	170,565	909,418	1,062,594	80,982
1904	147,291	995,680	1,156,646	51,748
1905	179,682	874,625	1,309,416	114,162
1906	297,613	732,136	1,242,110	158,344

MR. SHACKELFORD, of Messrs. Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz, was in another carriage accident last week (in New Cavendish Street, W.), but escaped unhurt.

Cyprus Origanum.

By DIOMEDE SARACOMENOS, Director of Agriculture, Cyprus.

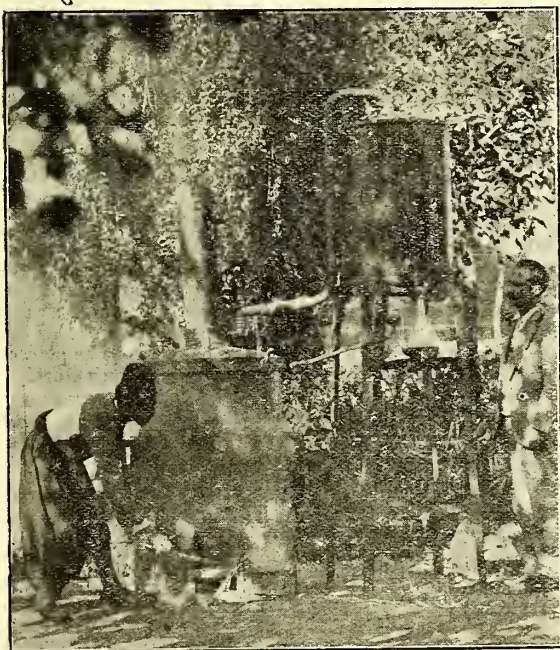
THE distillation of what is known in Cyprus as origanum, or red thyme, oil has now been systematically carried out in the island for five to six years, and, as the product is now fairly well known to those in the trade, a brief account



CYPRUS ORIGANUM.

of the industry as practised here may be of interest to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The raw material is a plant which grows wild in the south-west portion of the island. Various opinions are



DISTILLING-APPARATUS.

held as to the exact species of origanum to which the plant belongs; but specimens have recently been sent to the

Imperial Institute, London, for identification. Meanwhile it is regarded as being either *Origanum hirtum* or *O. Onites*, both of which are known to grow well in the island. Mr. Hens Holmboe, a botanical expert, who last year visited Cyprus on behalf of the University of Christiania, holds the opinion that it is *O. dubium*, a sub-species of *O. Maru*, L.

The origanum belongs to the order of *Labiata*, comprising 136 genera and about 260 species. It is a bush, rising to the



1, Bract with carpel; 2, carpel showing seeds; 3, side view of carpel; 4, inflorescence; 5, sectional view of inflorescence; 6, hairs (magnified).

height of 18 in. above the ground and branching out from its very base. Its second branches are opposite, growing out symmetrically at short intervals. The branches are square, which is a feature of the order of *Labiata*.

The leaves are also opposite, growing from short axes, which in turn grow oppositely out of the main branches. Sometimes these axes are so short that the leaves seem to lie on the twigs in small tufts. They are petiolate, small (0.008 to 0.014 mm.), quite entire, oval, with distinct veins, and covered with tiny hairs, which bear the essential oil, are thin, and, as they grow close to each other, they give the leaves their green grey colour. The peduncles and young branches are also covered with the same hairs.

The flowers are small, whitish, hermaphrodite, there being also among them some females. They are borne in clusters on the extremities of the branches, which are divided into compound bunches. The flowers grow on the bracts, which are pale or chestnut coloured, and are situated oppositely, following the same law as regards their adaptation to the axes as that which governs the growing of the branches and leaves. They grow with peduncles and near to each other, so as to form an oval, oblong ear, like a small square catkin. Each flower produces four seeds.



SEEDS (ENLARGED).

The distillation of the origanum oil commences in July, when the seed is ripe, or even earlier, when the months of April and May are dry. The still employed is specially used in distilling essential oils (*alambic à Cascule Egrôt*). The apparatus consists of a body or boiler, a casket to hold the herb, and a condenser. It presents the advantage of returning the distillation water into the still, loss of the oil thus being avoided. To obtain 1 oke* of oil 30 to 45 okes of origanum is needed, and the quantity of raw material required for distillation has to be increased as the season progresses. The yield is larger when rainy weather has prevailed in April and May.

Twenty-five okes of origanum and 120 okes of water are placed in the still, where they are boiled for six hours, after which the herb is replaced by an equal supply of fresh material, with 80 to 90 okes of water added to the remaining liquid in the boiler to make up 120 okes.

The distillation-operations are carried on in a sheltered and shady spot by the side of a stream, without any special buildings. Each still employs two labourers. The oil distilled is left in glass bottles for twenty-four hours and then decanted into 10-lb. or 20-lb. tins. The quantity of fuel required to obtain 1 oke of oil is 65 to 70 okes. Distillation lasts from July to the middle of December. It could be continued even beyond this season, but as there is no proper accommodation the work becomes difficult, besides more fuel and higher wages would be needed. The oil obtained from fresh plants is of a dirty grey colour. Plants left in store for one month will yield an oil of a dirty red colour, which colour the oil, if distilled from fresh plants, also assumes in course of time. Mr. Francis, Government analyst, who has analysed the oil, reports upon it as follows:

No. 1.—DARK-COLOURED OIL.

Specific gravity 0.969.

Water	...	...	2.60
Light oil distilling under 160° C.	...	...	1.80
Thymene distilling between 160° and 165° C.	...	...	6.40
Cymene distilling between 170° and 180° C.	...	...	7.60
Thymol distilling at 230° C.	...	...	81.60
			100.00

No. 2.—LIGHT-COLOURED OIL.

Specific gravity 0.969.

Water	...	...	2.00
Light oil distilling under 160° C.	...	...	2.00
Thymene distilling between 160° and 165° C.	...	...	2.40
Cymene distilling between 170° and 180° C.	...	...	8.80
Thymol distilling at 250° C.	...	...	84.80
			100.00

It will be seen from the above analysis that the oil consists chiefly of a mixture of thymol with the hydrocarbons thymene and cymene. It is colourless when freshly distilled, but becomes deep red on keeping. Sometimes when the distillation is forced the distillate comes over coloured. English oil generally has a density of 0.87 to 0.90, but the Cyprus oil is heavier, as it has a large percentage of thymol.

Much of the oil of thyme of commerce consists merely of thymene and cymene, the thymol having been extracted. The thymol can be extracted by agitating the oil with an equal measure of a 20-per-cent. solution of caustic soda. The aqueous layer is separated and treated with excess of dilute acid, when the thymol separates as an oily layer. By this method I found that the percentage of thymol in the dark oil was 79, and that in the light-coloured oil was 83. A better plan for extracting thymol is to expose the crude oil to a temperature of 0° C., when the thymol crystallises out. It may be purified by crystallisation from alcohol. Thymol is a powerful antiseptic, its preservative power being ten times as great as carbolic acid according to Bucholz, and four times as great according to Willmot.

The chemical analysis of the oil made by Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, London, showed a phenol-content of 82.5 per cent. by volume. The phenol was extracted from the oil by the usual methods, and, after careful examination, was identified as carvacrol, which is a liquid isomeride of the better-known solid, crystalline substance thymol, generally present in French white-oil thyme

obtained from *Thymus vulgaris*. Carvacrol resembles thymol in odour, and is somewhat closely related to it chemically. Thymol is extracted on a considerable scale from such materials as ajowan oil obtained from an Indian plant, *Carum Ajowan*, and is used as an ingredient in perfumes and as an antiseptic. It is probable that carvacrol could be used in the same manner, though as an antiseptic it seems to have received but little attention up to the present. "The Cyprus origanum oil," says Professor Dunstan, "would be an excellent raw material for the preparation of carvacrol."

The contract under which the distillation is made was entered into by Mr. Gennadius, a former Director of Agriculture, and this contract provides that, in consideration for the hire of two stills by the Agricultural Department, the contractor undertakes to procure the raw material and to deliver every year to the Department the total produce of the distillation at a specified price, and that any balance of profit that may result from the sales over and above 1s. per oke payable to the Department should be handed over to the contractor. Arrangements were also made whereby the contractor, on payment of certain forest fees, receives an annual licence from the Principal Forest Officer for the collection of the origanum plant within the forest boundaries.

Upon delivery of the oil at Nicosia it is filtered, then placed in tins, and packed and shipped. This oil has generally realised about 3s. per lb. in England, but it has also been sold to Germany at a relatively higher figure. The 1903 product was sold at somewhat less to Messrs. Pears, Ltd., in consideration of their taking the whole quantity. Much interest in this product has been shown by the Director of the Imperial Institute, who caused a careful analysis of this oil to be made in the laboratories of the Institute, and who was instrumental in making known its merits to the leading English manufacturers of soaps and perfumes. Samples of each crop are now regularly sent to the Imperial Institute for analytical examination and for exhibition in the commercial showroom of that institution, and thus intending buyers have every opportunity of thoroughly satisfying themselves of the properties and value of the yearly produce.

Professor Dunstan, in his report upon the 1905 crop of oil, describes the oil as being of a pale-yellow colour, which darkened on exposure to the light to a dark-brownish red, and as having a pleasant thyme-like odour and flavour. It is probable that the dark colour of the oil may render it unsuitable in the manufacture of light-coloured soaps, and with the object of overcoming this defect experiments are now being made. Professor Dunstan, in his report, points out the advantages which the Cyprus oil has over French and Spanish thyme oils, in that it is very rich in the odorous and antiseptic constituent carvacrol, and considers that it is probably due to its richness in this constituent that comparatively high prices were obtained for it at a time when French and Spanish red-thyme oils were selling at lower rates.

At present the total annual output in this island is limited, and the utmost yield of oil in any one year has not exceeded. Experiments have been made in Cyprus by adding this oil to the common native white soap in the proportion of 30 grains to 275 lb. The result, so far as it has been ascertained up to the present, shows that the addition of this oil tends to ripen or mature the soap and enable it to be placed in the market for sale five or six days after manufacture.

Since this article was received a report on the oil has been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," and from this we quote the physical factors as follows:

	Sample received in 1905	Sample received in 1906
Specific gravity at 15.5°	0.966	0.9654
Refractive index at 23°	1.5144	1.51
Rotation in a 10 mm. tube	0°	0°
Solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol	1 in 1.6 parts	1 in 14 parts
"Phenol" content	82.5 per cent. (by volume)	82.5 per cent. (by volume)

As mentioned by Mr. Saracomenos, the "phenol" is carvacrol, and it would be interesting to have some explanation of the thymol-content observed by Mr. Francis.—EDITOR.

* One oke = 23 lb. or one quart.

Australian Pharmaceutical Conference.

IN our issue of February 23 we briefly indicated the business transacted at the meeting of the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference at Adelaide in January. A full report of the proceedings has now reached us from our Australian office. The Conference began on January 8, the first business being the election of a President and Secretary—Mr. J. White and Mr. J. H. Young being the two on whom the choice fell.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The newly elected President then addressed the Conference, and after welcoming the members Mr. White said :

For the first Conference we must turn back many pages of old Time's book. Over twenty years have elapsed since that meeting. In 1886 things were stirring in the pharmaceutical world. Chemists had become an important section of the community. In some Colonies legislation had been secured, in others the pharmaceutical solution was about to crystallise into legislative enactment. Far-seeing men realised that the time had come when an effort should be made to bring pharmacists into line in respect to education, status, and qualification, that the calling might take its proper place in relation to the public, that its rights might be safeguarded, and such reciprocal agreement attained as would ultimately ensure the freedom of Australia to every pharmacist. So in 1886 the Victorian Society summoned the first Conference, its objects being to discuss uniformity of education, of legislation, and reciprocity. Delegates were present from Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia. The history of succeeding years surely bears testimony to the influence of that meeting. In 1887 the South Australian Society, after much hard work, succeeded in getting a Bill introduced into Parliament, which left little to be desired in the way of enactment. The storekeeping element was, however, too strong in the House, and the Bill was so mutilated as to make its withdrawal a necessity. In 1890 the Council, caught by experience, resolved to attempt an Act securing the right to the title only. Success attended their efforts. We thought that Bill practically perfect so far as it went, but have since had reason to modify our opinion, for the strain and stress of years have revealed weaknesses at first unsuspected. It is still, however, a serviceable measure in many respects, as some may find to their cost who, relying on the weakness of the letter, defy its spirit. In 1894 Western Australia secured legislation. The golden attractions of that Colony were then causing a great influx of population from her less fortunate eastern sisters, and many pharmacists found their way thither who, doubtless, were imbued with the ideas that were at work in the States they came from. In 1896 New South Wales got an Act of a more definite character than that previously in force, and though the weight of Parliamentary opinion compelled the Pharmaceutical Council of that State to accept some provisions for registration which were then likely to be a hindrance, yet the lapse of time has practically removed the difficulty. New Zealand, two years later, secured an amended Act, and about that time the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, whose Act is the despair and desire of us all, had examining power conferred upon it by the Court of Medical Examiners there. The reciprocity discussed at the Conference, though long in coming even partially, is an established and most satisfactory fact between three States, while others have entered into reciprocal agreements of a more limited nature, and signs are not wanting of a general and complete removal of barriers that are no longer necessary in Australasia. The next Conference took place in 1903, when delegates from the examining bodies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and South Australia met, at the invitation of the Victorian Board, to consider methods and subjects of examination. It was a Conference of examiners, and the object sought was greater uniformity of examination. There is no doubt that this meeting had a direct and very beneficial effect on the systems of the various States. Never before has there been so close an approximation in curriculum and examination as at present exists.

The President then sketched in detail the scope of the present Conference. The Secretary next gave his report, after which Mr. H. Whitbread read a paper on

TRAINING PHARMACY STUDENTS.

His main point was that the teacher should inculcate an ideal.

So many students enter their course of study with the simple idea of preparing themselves to pass their examina-

tions, and upon attaining their object text-books are cast aside and burettes consigned to oblivion. If the tutor can imbue the mind of each of his pupils with the idea that the object of study is rather to prepare him to take an honourable position in the world among his fellow-men, and to acquire such an excellent knowledge of his art and science that he may be enabled thereby to take some part, modest though it may be, in the alleviation of pain and suffering; if he can do this he will surely impel his students to a diligence and thoroughness that will ensure a thoroughly sound education. In this manner Professor Attfield, in the days when he occupied the chair of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, strove to educate his pupils, and many a chemist in the front ranks of pharmacy to-day owes his position and success in life in a great measure to his influence. The term education signifies the act of drawing forth or leading up to, and the pharmaceutical educator is therefore to be regarded as a friendly guide, who takes his pupil by the hand and leads him to almost illimitable fields of knowledge, and, preventing him from wandering here and there picking up fragments in a discursive way, guides his pupil in definite directions along the paths of chemistry, botany, and materia medica. When the student, under this guidance, discovers that facts are governed by general laws and principles, and seeks to classify all phenomena under some law, then he begins to pursue, and may be trusted to pursue, these paths alone, and the task of the tutor is ended. The syllabus of lectures for our students presents splendid opportunities for the employment of the mental powers, especially in inorganic chemistry and qualitative analysis. While studying botany and materia medica the mind of the student may be directed towards pharmacy. The text-book for pharmacy is the Pharmacopœia, and to the proper understanding of this book all that has gone before is necessary. The student here brings his knowledge to a focus, and after an instruction in the use of the specific gravity bottle, the burette, and the balance, he should now be a neat-handed servant to the medical profession, able to ensure the correctness and purity of the drugs he serves to it.

A long discussion took place. The next paper was by Mr. J. N. Birks on

THE STATUS OF PHARMACY.

He held that pharmacy is a profession, and insisted on the importance of bookkeeping being taught to pharmaceutical students. Some of the discussion that followed revealed the fact that all pharmacy is not professional, even in Australia. Mr. R. O. Fox had a paper on

PHARMACEUTICAL APATHY,

in which he submitted that pharmacy is fast developing into a trade pure and simple, and that chemists must submit to the inevitable and so treat it. The lack of co-operation among chemists in such work as price-protection was deprecated. He advocated the formation of a chemists' company to manufacture and sell proprietary articles, and gave the following as an example of its work :

A good recipe for a reliable cough-mixture would be arrived at, and arrangements made for the manufacture of a special bottle. The matter and design for a suitable label and carton would be devised, protected by law from being copied, and duly printed in a large quantity. The members of the company would draw their supply from this lot at an advance on the actual cost of the labels, etc., to augment the funds for advertising-purposes. Every member would make up his own mixture to the approved formula, using the bottles, labels, cartons, etc., of the company. He would thus be getting the same profit as if the line were his own, but the benefit would be that every chemist (*i.e.*, a member of the company) would be displaying and pushing the same line. This in itself would impress the public and ensure more notice being taken than now, when every shop has a different name for its own mixture and each pharmacist is pulling against everyone else. To obviate the danger of cutting, only quantities of, say, a gross of labels and cartons would be issued at a time, so that the supply could be cut off before any harm was done. The capital would be used for judicious advertising-purposes. No one will dispute that advertising pays, especially where a patent medicine is concerned. Each member would benefit, as the one advertisement would be pushing the sale of everybody's stock. As the capital account diminished, calls could be made, but these would be light in comparison with the profits. Should outsiders want the goods, they could purchase from the company at wholesale prices.

Advertising Ideas.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers.

THE following is a counter-bill issued by Mr. H. M. Ashton, Warrington. The original is 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., the photograph of the interior of the pharmacy occupying the top part, as shown below :



A. Corner of the Interior of H. M. ASHTON'S Pharmacy.

Seasonable Specialities.

- WITCH HAZEL CREAM, 2d., 6d. & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Jar
- WITCH HAZEL SNOW, 6d. & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Jar.
- THE LADY HILDA'S VELVINE, 8d. per Jar.
- ROSE COLD CREAM, 2d., 6d. & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Pot.
- H.M.A.'s PURE SKIN SOAP, 5d. per Tab., 3 for 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER, 6d. & 1/- per Bot.
- GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER JELLY, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Bot.
- ROSE GLYCERINE JELLY, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Bot.
- WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT, 6d. & 1/- per Bot.
- THE DRINKSTONE EMBROCATION, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. & 1/-
- H.M.A.'s EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, 1/-
- H.M.A.'s LIFE TONIC, 1/- per Bot.
- H.M.A.'s LUNG TONIC, for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchitis, &c., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Bot.
- H.M.A.'s TIC & NEURALGIA MIXTURE, 1/-
- H.M.A.'s BACK-ACHE & KIDNEY PILLS, 1/-
- FINEST MALT EXTRACT with COD LIVER OIL, 9d. & 1/3 per Bot
- LIEBIG'S MEAT & MALT WINE, 4/6 size—2/9 each.

A COUPON WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

H. M. ASHTON, M.P.S., Chemist, 63 Sankey St., Warrington

THERE is such a thing as the universal screw for microscopic objectives, why is there not a universal stopper for Winchester bottles? It would be such a boon, says a correspondent.

"I jist got twa strong pick-me-ups frae the druggist tae see if it wud help ma stomach, as naething wud lie on't." This was the excuse tendered by a man the other day at one of the Glasgow police courts for being found incapable.

Chemists' Windows.



A Prize Window.

THIS window of Goddens's drug-stores, 94 Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E., took first prize (107.) in Wright's soap window-display competition. The display consists practically of the cartons and showcards supplied by the makers of liq. carbonis detergens specialities. The photograph somewhat suffers by reproduction.

A Sulphur Window.

A "SEASONABLE" window, put in on March 1, is attracting considerable attention locally. It is a "sulphur" window throughout. The shelves, etc., are covered with sulphur-yellow demy, and a double row of yellow-wrapped Sulphur Skin-lotion dummies forms a handsome foreground. Then comes a row of Sulphur Soap. In glass bowls are flowers and milk of sulphur, roll sulphur, and black sulphur.

I had thought of constructing an effigy of "muckle Auld Hornie" himself, to be seated on the apex of a practicable volcano; but suddenly remembered that the "New Theology" had done away with the conception of an anthropomorphic, material Arch-fiend.

In the centre of the window is the figure of a severe-looking spinster aunt (also sumptuously attired in yellow), who is about to administer a dose of real brimstone and treacle (in a real wooden spoon) to a frog-faced urchin, whose visage is embellished with an eruption the nature and origin of which it would be extremely difficult to diagnose with accuracy. The brimstone and treacle is in a marmalade-jar, and is labelled in an angular handwriting on a strip of stamp-edging—thus preserving the "unities" as far as possible. The whole is surmounted by an array of 4-lb. bottles of brimstone-and-treacle tablets. Respective legends: "The Old-fashioned Way" and "The New Style." Another section of the window-space is devoted to a display of sulphur tablets.—E. Dangerfield (Bedford).

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

A Brilliant Aurora

appeared in England two or three weeks ago, and it happened curiously that both the Birmingham and Leeds correspondents of this journal mentioned that coincidentally with the phenomenon the chemists of those cities had a run on remedies for nervous headaches, supposed to be caused by, or at least associated with, the magnetic disturbance which is either occasioned by the aurora or occasions it. I do not find in the few medical works just now available to me any allusion to an aurora headache, but if such a thing is recognised by the faculty, it seems to bring us within measurable distance of the theory of a magnetic fluid which Mesmer made so famous a century or more ago, and which Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and other so-called quacks had vigorously insisted upon long before Mesmer. Paracelsus held that the fluid came from the stars, and that this sidereal emanation communicated not only health and disease, but also illumination, thought, and moral and immoral tendencies—accounting, in fact, for the familiar astrological influences. Mendeléeff was sure that the ether was a substance pervading everything; Crookes and Ramsay have no doubt about the particles of electricity; and thus the new and the old sciences are blending.

Mincing Lane Business

of ninety years ago is strikingly reflected in a set of "Prince's London Price Current" for the year 1817, for the loan of which I am indebted to Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., of Messrs. Randall & Son, Ltd., Southampton. "Prince's" is recognised in such books as Tooke's "History of Prices" as the authority on the London markets. It had been established for forty years in 1817, was published weekly, and reported the quotations for drugs, groceries, metals, hides, timber, linen, oils, provisions, seeds, indigo, and other products. The subscription terms were 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for London, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for other parts of the United Kingdom, or 4*l.* 4*s.* for abroad. In 1817 merchants were cheerful, for the long war was over, Boney was disposed of, the Continental blockade was a reminiscence only, and in the previous year the terrible 2*s.* income-tax had been totally repealed. It is true there was a debt of 860 millions, the interest on which amounted to 32 millions a year; wheat touched 112*s.* a quarter that year; the population of the United Kingdom was barely twenty millions; and the national revenue raised by taxation, which had been 17 millions before the war, was now 74 millions. But relief and hope were prevalent, and minor grievances were borne philosophically in 1817.

The Customs Revenue

of that day was drawn from about 1,200 articles, and almost every article quoted in Prince's "Price Current" was dutiable. Some of the things were customarily sold duty paid, others in bond; the rate of duty was different if the articles had been brought to port in British ships from the rates fixed if they came in foreign ships; most of the duties were fixed, a few were *ad valorem*; if there ever had been a scientific tariff it would have been obliterated by the innumerable modifications to which the whole list or parts of it had been subject, and the columns of duties and drawbacks which Prince gives alongside of his quotation suggest that the business of the brokers and of the wholesale dealers of that period must have been too bewildering to have allowed of the golfing and week-ending with which it is so largely blended now. To take


A Few Examples

at random. The duty on West Indian castor oil was 1*s.* 2½*d.*, on East Indian 1*s.* 3*d.*; on East Indian rhubarb it was 2*s.* 1*d.*, on Russian 3*s.* 11½*d.*; on jalap 1*s.* 9¾*d.*, on ipecac. 3*s.* 6¾*d.*, or just double; there was evidently a relationship here. The duties on essential oils were similarly complex; bergamot and lemon were both 4*s.* 4½*d.*, and both oils are quoted at 22*s.* per lb. duty paid; on origanum the duty was 2*s.* 9½*d.*, on juniper 1*s.* 2¼*d.*, on aniseed 5*s.* 11½*d.* per lb., on cassia 2*s.* 6*d.* and on cinnamon 5*s.* per oz., and on keyopootie (note the native spelling) also 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz. On Turkey opium the rate was 8*s.* 8½*d.* per lb., but on East Indian it was 8*s.* 9*d.*; on "sacc. saturni" 9½*d.* per lb. was imposed; on sponge 1*s.* 11¾*d.*; on tamarinds 2*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.; on otto of roses 11*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.; while musk got off with 5*s.* per oz. Occasionally—as, for instance, under linen and timber—Prince has to compromise with a general statement and the addition that the duties on varieties are "too prolix for insertion." The total yield of about 1,000 minor items in 1817 I find lumped at 1,188,000*l.* I have seen somewhere that about that time pillboxes in Scotland produced a total revenue of 18*s.* 10*d.* I think it was Huskisson who noted that result when he began to reform the tariff in 1823.

The Average Prices

of drugs in 1817 were, of course, much higher than they are now, though there were notable exceptions. Balsam capivi, for example, with a duty of 1*s.* 11¾*d.* paid, was selling at from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; refined camphor was quoted 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* in bond (duty 1*s.* 8*d.*), and China musk could be bought, with the 5*s.* duty clapped on, at 21*s.* to 24*s.* per oz. "Jesuits' barks" are variously quoted at from 1*s.* for pale ord. to 8*s.* 6*d.* for Crown, *plus* 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per lb. on all kinds for the tax-man. But as a concrete piece of evidence a Mincing Lane merchant, who was looking over one of these lists with me, compiled for me a comparison of the prices then quoted, inclusive of duty, of twenty-five articles not specially selected, with the prices of the same to-day, taking the quantities named in the list (oz., lb., or cwt., as the case might be). The list adopted consisted of the following drugs, namely: Aloes, Bbds. and Cape; balsams of copaiba, Peru, and tolu; camphor refined; calumba root, camomiles (no duty), cantharides, cochineal, black and silver; dragon's-blood; oils of aniseed, bergamot, cajuput, cloves, lemon, and nutmegs; gum benzoin; honey, English (no duty) and foreign; nux vomica, and senna, Alex. and E.I. In 1817 the twenty-five purchases would have run to 164*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in 1907 to 33*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, or just about one-fifth. Customs duties accounted for 50*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* of the higher price, averaging about 30 per cent.

The Drug-sales

of that day seem to have been principally in the hands of Arthur Lewis, Thomas Griffin, John Jepson, John Twemlow, and Bowden & Tucker. But these all put together were apparently overshadowed by the mighty people who announced their gracious intention to permit people to buy from them in these terms: "The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies do declare, That they will put up to sale [on such a date] the undermentioned goods." One little curiosity in the list is this symbol  which always appears for cwt. I have not seen it before, and shall be glad if some antiquary can favour me with an explanation of its origin.

STANDARD DISINFECTANTS.

"OKOL"	coefficient	22 to 24	FLUIDS, POWDERS AND SOAPS.
"BACTOX"	"	13 or 10	
* "SPECIAL CRUDE SANITAS"	"	7 to 8	
"CREOCIDE"	"	5 to 6	
"SOLDIS"	"	2	

* N.B.—"Sanitas Fluid" is the Standard Disinfectant for all Sick-room and Household purposes.

The "SANITAS" CO.,
LTD.,
LOCKSLEY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.
C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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SPRATT'S DOG, POULTRY & CAGE BIRD FOODS & MEDICINES.

Trade Terms of
SPRATT'S PATENT, Ltd.,
24 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.,
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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

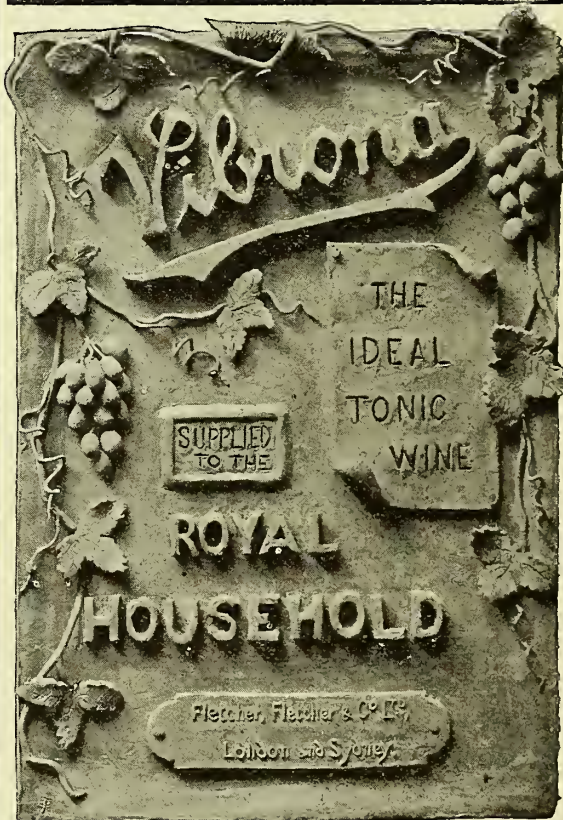
FRENCH & GERMAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. LOWEST PRICES.

MILO FOOD FOR INFANTS. QUITE A NEW DEPARTURE!

Based on Science and Practical Experience.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to
NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
6 & 8 EASTCHEAP, E.C.



Our Business Abroad.

THERE are divergencies of opinion even in the drug-trade regarding the value of the official returns of the Board of

Trade as a true indication of our commercial progress with foreign countries and the Colonies. Some assert that the figures are inflated by re-exports of Continental goods not declared as such, and so on. But an investigation which we have made during the past week shows that, in the main, there can be no doubt that the export trade in goods dealt in by retail and wholesale chemists has steadily increased during the past five years. This was particularly evident in 1905 and 1906, and the increase, far from showing signs of slackening, tends to be greater as the trade is cultivated. The strides which Germany, Japan, and other commercial rivals have made within the past decade have had the effect of spurring on the British manufacturer to greater effort. The complacent attitude of *laissez faire* has been replaced by a more determined and widespread endeavour not only to hold our own, but to keep ahead as we have always done. Hence we find business-men who will tell you in one breath that colonial trade scarcely pays for the trouble, while the next moment they will inform you that it has increased considerably during the past year or two, because they have been paying more attention to it. That is the whole secret. The business can be done if business-men will try to do it, and those who try in earnest find no reason to grumble at the results. Colonial sentiment is in favour of trading with the Homeland, provided their money and their good will are desired. In some of our Colonies—Canada, for instance—the tariff is inclined to be prohibitive. South Africa of late has exhibited a tendency to follow suit, and the duties recently imposed on spirituous preparations, on manufactured pills, and so on are not encouraging to the British manufacturer. It is significant that the trade in drugs and druggists' sundries with New Zealand is becoming increasingly important. At present New Zealand is almost as important to the British manufacturer and exporter as the whole of Australia. The Federal Government would be well advised, we think, to allow to Great Britain the advantages of a preferential tariff such as New Zealand gives. Trade in Australia is booming. The rains of the past few seasons have helped the agriculturist to such an extent that the country has recovered from the effects of the disastrous drought of a few years ago, and prosperity follows the farmer. The internal growth of manufacturing in the antipodean Continent during recent years naturally affects imports, but the volume of pharmaceutical imports is still good. The South African market is unsettled, but there are indications that the lowest ebb financially has been reached, and that things are on the rise. One well-known manufacturer, who knows South Africa intimately and who is on the spot, stated in a recent communication that he is confident there is a good time coming for the country ere long. Our trade with India has never been better, and it increases annually. The 5-per-cent. duty on everything imported into the Indian States is a negligible quantity, and it says much for the enterprise of British merchants that they hold the field in India against keen competition by all comers. The business is largely done by native traders in the bazaars, who prefer British goods. They buy freely and sell for small profits. Trade with foreign countries is also encouragingly brisk. In spite of many rivals, British goods are the *foreign* goods most favoured on the Continent. China affords a field for enterprise which wide-awake manufacturers have not been slow to take advantage of, and some wholesale drug-houses have made their particular "chop" of goods recognised as invaluable even for Celestial ailments. We have reason to believe that such issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as this have a good effect upon trade, for in the course of a few months export-

merchant shippers begin to get orders which reflect our advertising-pages. We have thus a large confidence in the future of the drug-trade within the Empire, and we believe that our organisation abroad, as well as at home, is playing, as it has played, a good part in fostering trade relations.

Export of Proprietaries.

AN indignant Australian pharmacist expresses in our Correspondence columns this week, and in very forcible language, his opinion of British manufacturers of proprietary foods, medicines, and other similar products, who two months ago said what they thought about the alleged Australian regulations regarding the importation of such products. We are not disposed to break a lance with this correspondent, for he is apparently unaware that manufacturers here acted on information which was not altogether accurate, and as soon as they had official assurance in regard to the objectionable points they said no more. But there is one circumstance which appears not to be sufficiently appreciated abroad—namely, that this island is the centre of a radius of trade in medicines, among other things, and, so far as druggists' goods are concerned, the radiations, so to speak, were at one time the same in nature, substance, and quality as that which remained in the centre. One force, one organisation, served to produce the whole; in other words, buyers abroad took exactly the same goods, in the same style, as buyers at home. So when a Colonial Government imposes conditions upon importation which compel the maker to alter his method of manufacture or packing, it may give him a little trouble or a very great deal. We have another instance of the exporter's difficulties this week in the news from Canada about Mr. Templeman's Proprietary and Patent Medicines Bill, which has been published in Ottawa, and of which our Canadian correspondent gives an outline. The Bill is one of twenty clauses and a schedule (see p. 357). We quote the first clause in full, as it contains the principle of the whole:

Every manufacturer or importer of medicines, and every agent of any such manufacturer or importer, shall, before offering any medicine for sale, transmit to the minister two samples, carriage paid, in original or full trade packages, with seals unbroken, of such medicine so manufactured, imported, or held for sale by him, plainly labelled, with the name and address of the manufacturer and the name of the medicine, and accompanied by an application for registration, and an affidavit stating whether the medicine does or does not contain alcohol, and, if so, the percentage thereof, or, if it contains any of the poisons set out in the schedule thereto, specifying such poisons and the percentages thereof, and stating that such packages contain a fair average sample of the medicine referred to; and the minister shall cause one of such samples to be analysed and compared as to ingredients with the statement in the affidavit made, and the other sample shall be preserved by the minister for the purposes of registration and comparison with any sample of the same medicine which may be subsequently obtained by an officer from any person having it in his possession or offering it for sale. With every sample so transmitted the manufacturer, importer, or agent shall remit a fee of — dollars, and a like fee shall thereafter be paid upon the 1st day of April in every year, failing which the certificate or licence shall lapse. If, after analysis, the sample is found, in respect to character and percentage of alcohol and poisons, to conform substantially to the statement made in the affidavit required by sub-section 1 of this section, and such percentages of alcohol and poisons are not deemed to be excessive, the minister may cause a certificate of licence to be issued, specifying the number and date thereof and the date of registration of the medicine.

It will be seen that in principle the Bill is on all-fours with what has been enacted in Australia and the United States; it is desired to ensure that when a medicine contains narcotic or toxic elements the quantity present shall not exceed the safe limits for indiscriminate use. We do not know of a single British manufacturer of a reputable proprietary medicine who has objected to the reasonableness of this require-

ment, but it is not surprising that they should grumble when they have to adapt the styles of their packages to recurring new conditions. If the Canadian Bill becomes law a fresh set of conditions will have to be conformed to. The measure is much more formidable than any we have previously discussed. Besides the points noted by our Canadian correspondent, we note the following administrative provisions :

The retail price has to be on each packet.

All regulations made under the Act shall have the force of law.

The certificate or licence granted in respect to a medicine must not be used as an indication of merit.

If the analysis differs from the statement of composition, the manufacturer or his agents may be heard by counsel or in person.

Every patent medicine must bear its registered number and manufacturer's name and address on the label, and not on a supplementary one.

The responsible minister may prohibit the sale or importation of any medicine which does not conform to his Department's requirements.

If the medicine is found to contain too much alcohol or too much of one or more of the scheduled articles, its composition must be revised or the formula printed on the label.

These provisions look more reprehensible in the text of the Bill than they appear in abstract. Four rates of stamp-duty are to be imposed—namely (1), for 25c. and under, (2) 25c. to 50c., (3) 50c. to \$1, and (4) above \$1. The duties are not yet fixed. We do not suppose that subjects such as this will come before the Colonial Conference, but it is obvious that in relation to inter-imperial trading it would be advantageous to have some agreement which would make for solidarity. At present "disintegration" is the word which expresses the condition.

Shop Management.

No progress has been made this week with the Bills now before Parliament for the amendment of the Pharmacy Acts, but several blockers of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill have ensured by the customary process that Mr. Winfrey will not get the second reading taken on any surprise occasion, when the hour is late and the House thin. We are printing this week the Government Bill in full, and it will be observed that Mr. Herbert Samuel has retained in it a clause which was the complement to the one dealing with companies, and therefore might have been regarded as part of the contentious matter. We refer to Clause 3, which proposes to enact the following novel requirements for chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists, but which will not be binding upon anyone else who may carry on the same business (the syntax of the clause is weak, but the meaning is fairly clear) :

(1) The chemist who owns the premises in which his business is carried on shall conduct it himself or employ a qualified person to do so.

(2) A qualified person must conduct each set of premises.

(3) If a pharmaceutical chemist using that title requires to employ a qualified manager he must also be a pharmaceutical chemist.

(4) The name of the person conducting a business (*i.e.*, manager of the shop, whether owner or assistant) must be conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

(5) The qualified assistant required to conduct the business of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist must be a pharmaceutical chemist, if that title be used; and otherwise the conditions (2) and (4) will also apply in the case of such businesses.

We presume that this clause has been left in through oversight, or for the purpose of placing before the Select Committee the principle that every chemist's shop should actually be in the charge of a qualified person. With that principle we agree, but we decidedly object to it being applied solely to chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists. The provision should extend to all chemists'

shops, whether owned by chemists, medical practitioners, companies, or others. So far as the sale and dispensing of poisons are concerned, the Law Lords in 1880 declared that they could not conceive how companies could sell poisons without employing a qualified individual to do so, but there have been scores of cases since which demonstrate that it is done, and the shop-manager proposal is a step further in efficiency suggested originally by the Pharmaceutical Council to be universally applicable. The sale and dispensing of poisons are, as regards individuals conducting the sales, fully provided for by Sections 1 and 15 of the 1868 Act, but by providing also for the *bonâ-fide* conducting of "the business of pharmaceutical chemist and chemist and druggist" (an undefined quantity it is true), we seem to be in sight of more efficient control with consequent public benefit. This is a desirable requirement, and the public should have full advantage of the principle by the extension of its application to all shops in which the business of a retail chemist is carried on. The point in regard to the management of the business of a pharmaceutical chemist may be negligible (everything except "the title" seems to be neglected at the moment), but the parenthetical "as the case may be" shows that a pharmaceutical chemist shall employ a pharmaceutical chemist and a chemist and druggist one of his own grade. In law a pharmaceutical chemist is also a chemist and druggist, so that there will be no restriction of employment for such persons, but there is a distinct disability in the clause which should be considered, for example, by the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council, who, we are glad to note, have taken in the amicable spirit in which they were intended our remarks of a fortnight ago on the necessity of lobbying by councillors. On Tuesday night most of the members of the Law and Parliamentary Committee went to the House of Commons and had an interview with Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey in one of the smoking-rooms. The state of affairs is somewhat critical, and we hope those responsible for the safeguarding of the interests of registered chemists will lose no opportunity to protect the existing rights of chemists.

A Happy Release.

In congratulating Mr. Bartlett, the Battersea chemist, on his release from a serious charge, the congratulation may be extended to the whole body of chemists and druggists in Great Britain. Early in the *belladonna* and *laudanum* inquiry we indicated that it might affect the interests of all registered chemists, but, happily, the Pharmaceutical Council's acceptance of our suggestion that it should be legally represented at the magisterial hearing of the charge against Mr. Bartlett has been justified. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones has throughout sat beside Mr. Arthur Gill, the Treasury barrister, and we do not doubt that his special knowledge of pharmacy law has materially assisted in precipitating the conclusion that there was no case against Mr. Bartlett—a conclusion which Mr. Justice Ridley forcibly expressed his agreement with. At the conclusion of the Coroner's inquiry it was not expected that the Treasury would undertake the prosecution, but the Privy Council appears to have stepped in. A letter was written to the Pharmaceutical Society calling attention to the case, and asking for observations, and at the second hearing before the Magistrate Mr. Gill appeared on behalf of the Treasury to prosecute. These circumstances are not without significance in view of the prospective consideration of the whole question of the sale of poisons, and the qualification of

vendors of the same, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Gill, in the course of the case, made certain observations which we believed to be fraught with danger to registered chemists. They included the following:

The sale of a poison by an unqualified assistant without the supervision of his registered employer is a breach of Section 15 of the 1868 Act by the employer as well as the assistant.

An offence under Section 17 was committed by not labelling the liquid (sold in error for laudanum) "Liniment of belladonna."

An offence was committed by not labelling it "Not to be taken internally."

An offence was committed under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, by selling an article not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.

These forensic propositions may have been necessary to assist in securing the chemist's committal, but they strike us as being far-fetched, and the first is certainly wrong. The whole matter is summed up in the fact that a mistake was made which resulted in the death of a woman, and the evidence was conclusive that the mistake was not made by the accused person, but arose through disobedience of his express orders. The prosecution, in emphasising it, however, anticipated one of the provisions in the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill now before Parliament, which is to the following effect:

In any legal proceedings for any offence under the provisions of this Act or of the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, it shall be no defence to allege that the actual offender had received specific instructions not to commit the act or acts on account of which such legal proceedings have been instituted.

It is as well to have in advance a concrete example of what this provision implies. It seems to us a veritable Haman's gallows. The defence in Mr. Bartlett's case was able to prove that he kept poisons in accordance with the statutes, but there was one incident which should not pass without comment. The bottles in which Mr. Bartlett obtained his supplies of laudanum and belladonna liniment from wholesalers were produced in court, and it was seen that the laudanum was in a blue-fluted bottle and the liniment in a plain Winchester. There is no obligation on wholesalers to conform to the poison regulations, but their chemist customers have to, and as soon as poisons come in from the wholesalers, they must be stored according to the regulations. Wholesalers could assist retailers in this matter by adopting some uniform practice, especially insuring that liniments and other poisons for external use are not sent out in the same kind of bottle used for other poisons. Perhaps the Drug Club might pass a ruling on the matter.

Mr. R. A. Robinson's Triumph.

The success of the Moderate party of the London County Council at the polls last Saturday is chiefly of interest to our readers in so far as there was a diminished number of candidates from the drug-trade, Mr. Goddard Clarke and Mr. Idris having retired, so as to give their time wholly to their Parliamentary duties, and on account of the part which Mr. R. A. Robinson took in the contest. He resigned the Presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society in order to direct the efforts of the Moderate party to unseat the Progressive majority which ruled the London County Council for eighteen years. The bulk of our readers have neither direct nor indirect interest in the London County Council, except, perhaps, that many who live in municipalities which are somewhat ahead of London in ways of government may have cynical sympathy for Londoners. Notwithstanding, all will agree that it is worthy of record that last Saturday's victory of

the Moderates was won with so well known and esteemed a pharmacist as Mr. R. A. Robinson at the head of them. He returns to the London County Council with Lieut.-Colonel Probyn as his sole pharmaceutical *confrère*. Both are Moderates, and both have filled the responsible post of Deputy-Chairman of the Council. Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., who has been acting as his father's private secretary, made a gallant fight at Bethnal Green, but his candidature, we believe, was a *pro forma* contest. Now that this election is over, chemists throughout the country will have realised the urgency of Mr. Robinson's resignation of the Presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society. He only took the position last June on the express understanding that he might have to resign it any day. It may be that the chairmanship of the L.C.C. will fall to him, but this will not be decided until March 8.

Chagrin.

[The compilers of the imitation "Xrayser" page in an official journal are angry because their absurd attempts to substitute "mil" for "cubic centimetre" are being laughed at. They hint that there is a sinister significance in the fact that Professor Crossley, Mr. D. B. Dott, Dr. George Coull, and a "fifth-rate journalist-poet" are Scotsmen—not scientists.]

The makers of the "mil" are cross,

They splutter in a mode splenic,
For worship of the Bloomsbury Joss

Is out of date; so their phonetic,

But rather silly, synonym,

The chemist finds is but amusing,

Nor heeds the chagrined Seraphim,

Their childish little tempers losing.

And when they wrestle hard and long

To write a par. to crush to powder

The miscreants who have led the throng,

'Tis hard that men should laugh the louder;

And each one on the branded list

To be a Scot is quite contented;

But a penny-a-liner scientist

Is the quaintest thing e'er yet invented.

Mixed Ferments.

Our American correspondent advises us that the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has placed its stamp of disapproval upon the compound digestive elixir of the National Formulary. This elixir contains both pepsin and pancreatin in combination, and this combination is declared by the Council to be irrational. Pepsin is active only in acid solution; pancreatin only in alkaline solution; and the two agents, when present in one solution, mutually attack and destroy each other. The Council has asked the A.Ph.A. to eliminate the formula from the N.F., and it has requested physicians to cease prescribing any such mixture. Dr. Sollmann made the experiments upon which this recommendation is based, and a report of his work has been published, says the "Lancet," in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" of Feb. 2. Dr. Sollmann has found that

trypsin is destroyed in six hours at 40° C. in a solution containing 0.56 per cent. of hydrochloric acid without pepsin, or 0.112 per cent. hydrochloric acid in addition to pepsin. Pepsin is completely destroyed by trypsin in alkaline solution and almost entirely so by 0.01 per cent. of sodium hydroxide. Diastase is rendered inactive in nine hours by 0.1 per cent. of sodium hydroxide, it is almost entirely destroyed by 0.009 per cent. of hydrochloric acid—i.e., in a solution containing one-twentieth the acidity of the gastric juice—and its activity is weakened by pepsin even in neutral solution. But diastase is not affected by trypsin, rennin is not destroyed by pepsin, and invertin is not injured by pepsin, trypsin, or diastase.

These are interesting observations, and we do not question the accuracy of Dr. Sollmann's experiments or his conclusions, but experience is not a thing that can be ignored, and we cannot overlook the fact that many physicians have reported excellent results from combinations of these digestives, which they could not get under other, and apparently irrational, conditions.



INTERIOR OF THE ENGLISH PHARMACY, KHARTOUM.

IT is difficult to realise that less than ten years ago the place where this pharmacy stands was cut off from civilisation—a city closed to all but to those who bowed the knee to the Mahdi. It was not until 1898 that Kitchener, with his army of British and Egyptian troops, finally defeated the Mahdi's force and entered the city which stands at the junction of the Blue Nile and White Nile. The reconstruction of the city was one of Kitchener's first cares, and now Khartoum is sufficiently advanced to be taken in on the tours of leisured or moneyed people. Britishers are, like most other people, fond, when they are abroad, of getting what they are accustomed to use, and to pay for it. This applies to their physic and other chemists' goods. Knowing this, Lieutenant G. N. Morhig, of the Egyptian Army Medical Corps, when he was stationed at the Military Hospital at Khartoum, determined to open the first English pharmacy there. So when he completed his E.A.M.C. work early last year he fixed upon a spot for his pharmacy, and came over to London to complete his studies in blood-examination which he had commenced with Dr. Andrew Balfour at the Gordon Memorial College. After his course with Professor Hewlett at King's College, Mr. Morhig looked about him a bit, and arranged with Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. to fit up the pharmacy. It was then, we presume, that he conceived the idea of carrying from London to the Sudan that magnificent piece of mural decoration which Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., have made so familiar to us all, but which we have never seen used with finer effect than in this interior. It gives a new idea in shop-decoration which should be worked with advantage.

Mr. Morhig intended that his pharmacy should be a bit of London in the Sudan, and we think it will be conceded that he has succeeded in his effort. The pharmacy was opened last Christmas, and it was an immediate success. Everything was carried from London to Khartoum, and a good many difficulties had to be overcome before it assumed the ship-

shape appearance of the photograph. It is now the Sudan dépôt for the manufactures of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Sparklets, Kodak, Ltd., and the Berkefeld Filter Co. Mr. Morhig, who is seen in the photograph standing at the counter to the right, graduated at the Syrian College of Pharmacy, Beyrout, ten years ago. This is the college, of which Professor Ladakis wrote last week, where the students are so fond of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Mr. Morhig speaks English, French, and Arabic fluently, and while meeting the wants of European sojourners in the Sudan, he intends to show abiding citizens the advantages of modern medicine. He means that they should find his pharmacy an up-to-date drug-store, but he will not neglect the higher branches involving bacteriological and microscopic research, as this, he considers, is bound to play an important part in combating the diseases common to these tropical parts.

Mr. Morhig tells us that he will be glad to hear from any manufacturers who want to know about the possibilities of business in the Sudan, and he extends to pharmacists of any nationality an invitation to give him a call when in Khartoum.

PROFESSOR W. H. WILEY, the U.S.A. chemist, recently went to a Washington store to buy a fountain-pen. In the course of trying the pens he covered a sheet of paper with "Tempus Fugit." "If you should buy one and it doesn't suit you, Mr. Fugit, you can bring it back and take another."

THE CASE of Longmate Smith & Co. v. O. Comitti & Son, Ltd., came before Judge Smyly, K.C., at Shoreditch County Court on March 7, but was adjourned. It was a claim for damages for alleged illegal distraint; but in the course of the hearing it transpired that it was all about 7s., and the Judge hoped the matter would go no further, as if it were simply a matter of credit, a letter might easily be written by the defendants saying that they know it was an accident that the plaintiffs were not there when the judgment was taken.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. IDRIS & CO., LTD., have received the Royal Warrant of Appointment as purveyors of mineral waters to their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain.

MESSRS. AYRTON, SAUNDERS & KEMP, LTD., Liverpool, are inaugurating a series of improvements in their manufacturing and analytical departments, and have appointed Mr. J. Haddock, pharmaceutical chemist, to the management of their laboratory. Mr. Haddock is an old "Square" man of the 1883 session, when he distinguished himself in chemistry and pharmacy.

APOLLINARIS WATER does not lack briskness either in bottle or trade, and is going strong in spite of keen competition. In these days, when all the tendencies are in the direction of drinking less stimulant and more liquid, it is not surprising to learn that authorities suggest that a glass of Apollinaris should always stand beside the champagne-glass—two to one being the best proportions for the body's health and the brain's clearness.

"XAXA," the name under which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. place acetyl-salicylic acid on the market, is growing into a section of materia medica. The firm now make several combinations of the product in tabloid form, the last being xaxa and phenacetin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each. Quininc acetyl-salicylate is a new compound trade-marked under the name "Xaxaquin," and this, in 3-gr. tabloids and also combined with xaxa, is now marketed.

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.—The London Essence Co., George Street, Camberwell, London, S.E., have for some time been manufacturing synthetic perfumes and raw materials for soap-makers, but probably many are unaware of the extent to which this branch of the business has been developed. A new price-list, which has just been issued, gives particulars of these chemical products, and short notes as to the odours represented and the uses to which the substances are devoted.

MARTINDALE NOVELTIES.—The additions list in Mr. W. Martindale's March price-list is again an index of the progress of medicine and pharmacy during the month. There is, for example, a portable opsonic index outfit, which contains everything needed by a medical man who requires to work this new diagnostic method. Other novelties are glyc. glycerophosph. c. medulla rub.; malto ferrose; marrubim with pepsin, etc.; and ung. prophylaxis. Particulars of these are given in the March price-list.

ESTORAL.—The illustration shows a little glass inhaler which is sent out with estoral—a quick-acting synthetic remedy for cold in the head and nasal troubles. The broad end of the instrument is perforated and covered with a layer of cotton-wool; on the cotton a small quantity of estoral is placed, the narrow end of the inhaler is then put into one of the nostrils, and the powder snuffed. Estoral is menthol borate, a white tasteless powder with a feeble odour of menthol. In contact with the mucous membrane of the nose, estoral dissolves without any disagreeable sensation. Professor Seifert, Wurzburg, has made a clinical study of estoral. The agents for this new remedy for Great Britain and Ireland are Messrs Widenmann, Broicher & Co., 33 Lime Street, London, E.C.

BIPALATINIDS IN AUSTRIA.—It is a notable but not astonishing fact that where pharmacists enjoy the ideal conditions of protection, there we find most grumbling and least freedom. Austria is a country of the kind, and it is difficult to get into there anything in the nature of proprietary medicines. Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., have therefore scored a point by getting the consent of the Austrian Government to the prescription of Blaud's pill bipalatinoids by medical men and consequently their sale on prescription by pharmacists. Four distinct combinations are authorised. Messrs. Oppenheimer inform us that Professor Ludwig, the representative of the Government at

the Vienna University, stated, after critical examination, that bipalatinoids produce a more soluble form of carbonate of iron than Blaud's pill, and for this reason they were superior to the freshly made pills. Mr. B. Rothziegel, Kronprinz Rudolf Apotheke, Rudolfsplatz No. 5, Vienna, are the makers' agents.

TOILET-CREAMS.—Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C., recently introduced a new style of earthenware pot for their lanoline, the style of which is shown in the sketch (reduced). The lid is celluloid (white or cardinal), and is tied over with a double strand of gold thread kept in place with a red seal. This style of packing has taken so well that the firm has extended it to a series of toilet-creams, which includes benzoin cream, cucumber cold-cream, witch-hazel cold-cream, rose cold-cream, and glycerin-and-honey jelly. The labels in all cases are burnt in, and the firm tell us that they can add the name of the retailer in the same manner in gold when a gross is ordered. This is a most attractive line, and the prices (3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per doz.) enable the retailer to get a good return from quick sales, for the creams are excellent in quality.



TOILET-SPECIALITIES.—"Our Town Traveller" remarks in his notes of to-day about the progressive doings of sundries-houses. In this connection we have before us specimens of several packed perfumes and toilet-preparations which Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., are now putting on the market. Since the firm removed to Charterhouse Square they have gone right ahead in the matter of packing goods for retail sale, and recently we had the opportunity of commenting upon several of their products. On none of them, we observe, does the firm-name occur, but most of them have the familiar St. Paul's or some other device as a brand, or else they are unbranded. A distinctive feature in all cases is the artistic and substantial manner in which the articles are produced and the low prices quoted. Some are mentioned in the firm's advertisement in this issue. Among hair-preparations are a nice brillantine, St. Paul's bay rum, and toilet paraffin—all fitted with sprinkler stoppers; in dentifrices carbolic tooth-powder (tin) and areca-nut tooth-paste (pot), with labels printed in gold and colours (examples of a beautiful series), and in perfumes a good shillingworth in the shape of a stoppered bottle (1-oz.) prettily capped and ribboned. A good companion to the cheap catarrh-salts which we recently mentioned is the "Imperial" lavender-salts, with globe-stoppered bottle, which costs but a few pence. These packed specialities are suitable for export, and a full list of them can be obtained from the firm on application.

Births.

ANDREW.—At "The Den," Irton Road, Southport, on March 3, the wife of Arthur Reginald Andrew (Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd.), of a daughter.

FREEMAN.—At 57 Mansfield Road, Nottingham, on March 4, the wife of Thomas Freeman, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

AMISS—TASH.—At the Parish Church, Shipdham, Norfolk, by the Vicar, on February 27, Albert Edward Amiss, chemist and druggist, Shipdham, to Edith Amy, daughter of Mr. James Tash, of Denn House, Shipdham.

DROGE—WEDDELL.—At Jesmond Parish Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on March 2, by the Rev. Canon Brocas Waters, M.A., Vicar of Jesmond, assisted by the Rev. Canon Boot, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Frederick Haw-

thorn Droge, Liverpool, only son of Mr. Charles William Droge, Clayton Road, Newcastle, to Mary, daughter of Mr. George Weddell, of Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell, chemists, and of Cerebos, Ltd.

SHIELD—ROBINSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Stanley, co. Durham, on February 25, by licence, by the Rev. Ralph Watson, M.A., Vicar, William Shield, chemist and druggist, to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Robinson, chemist and bank manager, Stanley.

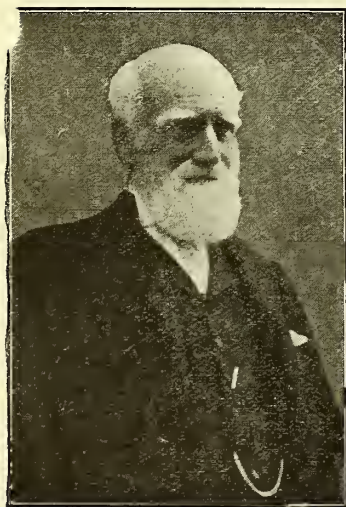
YOUNG—HOARE.—At the Baptist Church, Cromer, on February 28, by the Revs. J. J. Brown and G. W. Campbell, William Tyndale Young, Ph.C., second son of Mr. Joseph Young, Ph.C., Leicester, to Elsie Mary, only daughter of the late William Parker Hoare, chemist, and Mrs. Hoare, Church Street, Cromer.

Deaths.

BLACKHAM.—The death occurred on March 1 of Mr. William George Blackham, chemist and druggist, 675 Holloway Road, London, N., who was a most active member of the Chemists' Assistants' Association fifteen to twenty years ago. Mr. Blackham was an Irishman, who came over to Great Britain fully a quarter of a century ago, and passed the Minor examination in December 1882. While in situations in London he identified himself with the C.A.A., at a time when the meetings were attended by several gifted young men and speakers, including Mr. Richard Winfrey. The debates were generally animated, and Mr. Blackham was one of the liveliest speakers. He was also a ready writer, and his letters were generally good for stimulating controversy. He bought a small business at the top of Holloway Road, and, to the surprise of some of his old associates and the astonishment of North London, adopted advertising methods and low prices, which soon built up a big business. At his death he was about forty-seven years old. His brother, Surgeon-Capt. R. J. Blackham, R.A.M.C., also qualified as a pharmacist, being an L.P.S.I.

CARTWRIGHT.—At his residence, Russell Street, Bolton, on March 4, Mr. William Adam Cartwright, chemist and druggist.

EDWARDS.—As briefly announced last week, Mr. William Edwards, formerly head of the firm of Messrs. W. Edwards & Son, wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., died on February 28, at Tunbridge Wells, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Edwards was until seven years ago the head of the firm just mentioned, having been connected with it for nearly the whole of his long life. It is interesting to briefly note the origin of this, one of the oldest businesses of its kind in London. The founder was Benjamin Shaw, who at the beginning of the nineteenth century was in business at 74 Borough High Street, under the designation of "medicine-warehouse." In about the year 1805, Shaw took into partnership Evan Edwards, father of the late Mr. Williams Edwards, and the business was then removed to 66 St. Paul's Churchyard. About 1812 Evan Edwards was the only partner, and in 1820 a move was made to No. 67, next door. In 1840 Evan Edwards died, and on William Edwards, at that time a young man of twenty-one, devolved the direction of the business.



Another move was to 38 Old Change, and then came the final removal to the present premises at 157 Queen Victoria Street. Mr. William Edwards retired seven years since, not long enough ago to be forgotten by many chemists throughout the country. He travelled Scotland for twenty years in his early days, when the journey had to be done by gig and six-month accounts were the order of the day. He was always very accessible to customers who called at his business-premises; he sat as a rule in the main office, and never missed a word of greeting to old friends. This trait made him exceptionally well known in the trade. He had a wonderful memory, and although his extreme modesty never allowed him to commit any of his reminiscences to paper, he spoke rather freely on the occasion of a presentation that was made to him by the Fishmongers' Company. He related that he well remembered old London Bridge, and gave a curious link with the past when he told how his grandfather when a boy was lost for a day in the fields outside London Wall. The presentation referred to was a piece of plate and an address on the completion of sixty years on the Court of the Fishmongers' Company, among those who signed the address being Lord Portsmouth, Lord Rothschild, Sir Evelyn Wood, and several directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Edwards was for many years on the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., of which he had been vice-president. He was also associated in movements connected with Free Trade and anti-slavery, while he was for many years Treasurer of the Liberation Society. Mr. Edwards was born at 66 St. Paul's Churchyard, and when London citizens came to desert their business-premises after business-hours he went to live at Denmark Hill, but for the last twenty years had taken up his abode at Tunbridge Wells. The winter was invariably spent at Hastings, and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Edwards was the oldest season-ticket holder on the South-Eastern Railway. He was physically and mentally active till the end. Only last year he took his usual journey to Norway, between which country and Switzerland he generally divided his summer holiday. He came up to town only a month before his death, and on the evening before he died he was engaged in some philanthropic work; indeed, he put aside a letter about it till the morning, but before that came he had passed away quietly in his sleep. Mr. Edwards leaves two sons and six daughters; upon one of the sons—Mr. William Edwards—the business of Messrs. William Edwards & Son has devolved since his father's retirement.

CRANKSHAW.—At Burnley Road, Accrington, on March 2, from heart-disease, Mr. John Robert Crankshaw, well known to the drug-trade of East Lancashire, aged thirty-two. Mr. Crankshaw acquired the chemist's business in Burnley Road some ten years ago, succeeding Mr. Shackleton. Mr. Crankshaw was a Vice-President of the Accrington Chamber of Trade and of the Bold Street Conservative Club.

GORDON.—At Pietersburg, Transvaal, on February 9, the wife of Mr. Robert Gordon, chemist, Mare Street. Mrs. Gordon was found dead in bed.

INCE.—At 13 Alfred Road, Acton, W., on March 4, Elisabeth Marianne Ince (née Simmy Marzials), wife of Mr. Joseph Ince, aged seventy. Mrs. Ince had for many years attended the functions at the Pharmaceutical Society's headquarters to which ladies were invited, and was much esteemed by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance.

JONES.—At Chipping Sodbury, on February 17, Mr. Richard Jones, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

LYON.—At Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A., on February 15, Dr. Israel Whitney Lyon, aged eighty-one. Dr. Lyon was the originator of the well-known tooth-powder in compressed cakes. He was the son of a Needham hat-manufacturer, and in 1849 went to California and was appointed U.S. Consul at Yokohama. He studied dentistry at Stockton, Cal., and travelled about among the mines practising his profession. In 1865 he devised his dentifrice, and, giving up the practice of dentistry, went to New York in 1866 to establish the dentifrice business, which he carried on successfully, his sons, Messrs. Edward H. and Whitney Lyon, later being associated with him in conducting it. Dr. Lyon was a Royal Arch Mason.

MACFADYEN.—Dr. Allan Macfadyen, the distinguished bacteriologist, died at Hampstead on March 1, aged 46. He was born at Glasgow, and had a brilliant career at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1886 and B.Sc. two years later; and he also studied abroad at Berne, Göttingen, and Munich. He was director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, and from 1901 to 1904 was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution.

MATTHEW.—At Westbourne Terrace, Saltash, on March 1, Mr. W. H. Matthew, who had carried on business as a chemist in the town for nearly thirty years. Mr. Matthew was for a quarter of a century Borough Treasurer and secretary and treasurer of the gas company.

OWENS.—At Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Mr. Thomas Owens, chemist and druggist. Mr. Owens, who was about thirty-five years of age, in October 1906 took over the business at Narberth in which he had been apprenticed. He had previously for nine years been manager of Boots' Branch, Fore Street, Taunton, and he married a Taunton lady who, with one child, survives him.

SAMPSON.—At Wellington, Salop, on February 25, Mr. Howard Alfred Chard Sampson, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-seven. Mr. Sampson, who died from heart-failure following influenza, was a good practical pharmacist. He contributed various articles to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, the one most generally appreciated being "Suggested Improvements" in our issue of January 28, 1905 (p. 152). His death at so early a period in what promised to be a successful career will be much regretted by his many friends in the drug-trade.

WALKER.—At Conyer's House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on February 27, Dr. Thomas Hatfield Walker, public analyst for the city of Carlisle, aged fifty-six.

The name of Mr. C. G. Davies, of 9 Stockwell Road, London, S.W., appeared in this column of last week's *C. & D.* (p. 329), owing to an unfortunate confusion of initials. The address should have been given as Mr. Charles G. Davies, of 60 Bridge Road, Battersea, London, S.W., who died from pneumonia.

Personalities.

MR. SAMUEL SCRUTON, manufacturing chemist, has been re-elected an elective auditor for the city of York.

MR. LEWIS BUTTLE ROSS, Ph.C., F.C.S., Driffield, has been elected a Vice-President of the Driffield Constitutional Club.

MR. THOMAS BIFFIN, Headingley, Leeds, has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester.

MR. JAMES NICKSON, chemist and druggist, 56 Broad Street, Ludlow, has been re-elected an elective auditor for the borough.

PROFESSOR W. A. TILDEN, F.R.S., has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club, in recognition of his "distinguished eminence in science."

DR. HERBERT H. COUSINS, M.A. (Oxon), F.C.S., Government Chemist, Kingston, Jamaica, has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, of Victoria House, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E., has been elected to the master's chair of the Valentin Lodge of Freemasons, No. 3,097.

MISS WINIFRED CLARKE, the youngest daughter of Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Ph.C., Gravesend, has passed the London Matriculation examination. She is the third of Mr. Clarke's daughters to pass this examination, and all at the first attempt.

In memory of the late Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") two marble tablets have been erected at the entrance to Craigie Lodge, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Richards. A public memorial is also being promoted.

MR. J. W. THORPE, chemist and druggist, who has been manager of the St. James's Street branch of Boots, Ltd.,

in Derby, for eighteen months, was presented with an illuminated address and a smoker's cabinet by the staff on February 22, on his leaving Derby for Harrogate.

MR. RICHARD THRELFALL, M.A., F.R.S., whose paper on producer-gas measurement is reported elsewhere in this issue, is a graduate of Cambridge University (Caius College) and also studied at Strasburg University. He was appointed Professor of Physics at Sydney University in 1886, when he was in his twenty-sixth year, and has published a book on "Laboratory Aids." For some years past he has practised as a consulting engineer in Birmingham.

MANY excellent preachers have been taken from the ranks of pharmacy, but we do not recollect anyone who has changed the pharmaceutical for the episcopal apron. In the absence of a real bishop, we take the opportunity of showing what the coming cleric may be like. This is a portrait of Mr. H. M. Ashton, chemist, Warrington, as the Bishop of Midlothian in "Dr. Wake's Patient," recently performed for five nights by the Warrington Dramatic Society on behalf of the Infirmary. The entertainment, which was extremely successful, was the means of adding 60*l.* to the fund.



DR. WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, ex-President of the Society of Chemical Industry and President of the General Chemical Co., New York and Niagara Falls, has been appointed chairman of the board, a new office which will relieve him of much detail. Mr. E. H. Rising succeeds him as president of the company.

AFTER ten years' service in the China mission-field Mr. Graham McKie, who served his apprenticeship as a chemist and druggist, is due to arrive in his Blackburn home this month. Mr. McKie suffered privation and fear of massacre during the late Boxer risings in China, along with a young lady who afterwards became his wife.

Recent Wills.

MR. ROBERT CRAIG RAIT, formerly partner in the firm of Rait & McNicol, chemists, Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow, and latterly residing at Norwich House, Grand Avenue, West Worthing, Sussex, left estate of the value of 2,756*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

MR. WILLIAM STEVENS, chemist and druggist, Rochester, Kent, who died on January 15, left estate valued at 12,663*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personalty 12,621*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

MR. WILLIAM GAMBLE, J.P., Rainhill, Lancs, second son of the late Sir David Gamble, Bart., K.C.B., who died on January 15, left estate of the gross value of 129,383*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 125,459*l.* 2*s.*

MR. JOHN MARTIN, sheep-dip manufacturer, Glasgow, who died at Bower, Caithness, on November 25 last, aged seventy-five years, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 8,103*l.* 10*s.*

KNOWING how contented, free, and joyful is life in the realms of science, one fervently wishes that many would enter its portals. On this account many pages of this treatise are unwittingly stamped with the earnest desire that the habits of chemical contemplation which I have endeavoured to instil into the minds of my readers will incite them to its further study.—*Mendeleëff.*

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

MIST. BISMUTHI CO. APPEAL.

THE appeal in *Gall v. Slessor* was further argued in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday, February 28, by Mr. A. R. Brown, junior counsel for Dr. Slessor, as briefly reported in the *C. & D.* of March 2, pp. 325-6. It transpired before Mr. Brown commenced his argument that Mr. George Watt, K.C., senior counsel for the defender, had found it necessary on the previous evening to hand in his papers, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Ure, K.C.) was engaged in his place.

Mr. Brown, in his speech, contended that a communication in reference to a prescription was sufficient to establish privilege, and he proceeded to defend the form of Dr. Slessor's prescription.

Lord Ardwall: Why should not doctors either write their prescriptions in such language as to be understood by any chemist, or else, if they are giving a mixture of their own, put "Slessor's" after it, so as to let them see it was a special preparation?

The Lord Justice Clerk: This prescription was initialled, but had no note about the mixture.

Lord Ardwall: I am far from saying the defender committed an unprofessional offence or anything of that sort. I quite see what your case is, and it is quite possible to hold on the evidence that he acted in accordance with this very bad custom in Frasersburgh, and in doing so was not guilty of any fault or blame; but the question is, seeing the practice itself is one of a very extraordinary character, and further, that it is not universal, whether there was fault on his part in not putting "Slessor" on a prescription which might go—the custom not being universal—to any one of the four chemists.

Counsel: If he had used the word "Slessor" there would have been less risk, but the pursuer knew about this.

Lord Ardwall: He did not know about this private prescription "mist. bismuth. co."

Counsel: But he knew this was a prescription which was very seldom used in Frasersburgh, and that there might be a difference of view as to what was meant by it, and he made no inquiry at all. Counsel proceeded to review the evidence to show that the custom referred to was almost universally observed in Frasersburgh.

Lord Ardwall: It is sufficient for you that this custom prevailed to a considerable extent, though not universal.

Counsel: I accept that. Proceeding, counsel argued that if defender had used the word "co." instead of "alk.," leaving it open to the chemist to use alkaline or acid, surely, as pursuer was in the habit of making it up not alkaline, if he adopted a different view on this occasion he should have made perfectly certain that he was making up what the doctor wanted.

The Lord Justice Clerk: I do not think that touches the question.

Counsel: The question is not so much whether the chemist was wrong, but rather whether the doctor had not reasonable grounds for being aggrieved at his not being communicated with, or his chemist not being communicated with, before it was made up. In justice to the defender it ought to be kept in view the evidence showed that if there was nothing said as to whether a prescription was to be alkaline or acid that, apart from Frasersburgh, the alkaline-reaction should be used. In this particular case the chemist ought to have used alkaline instead of acid. Apart from any question of whether there was any doubt about it, he should have communicated with the doctor.

Lord Ardwall: Is not it the doctor's duty to make it plain to the chemist whether it is an alkaline or an acid reaction?

The Lord Justice Clerk: Is it your case that this doctor sent out a prescription which was ambiguous?

Counsel: It was ambiguous to a person other than the special chemist.

The Lord Justice Clerk: He sent it out for a chemist to make it up.

Counsel: Understanding it would be made up by a particular chemist.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Then it is ambiguous?

Counsel: It is ambiguous, certainly.

The Lord Justice Clerk: If it is ambiguous, where is the fault or the misunderstanding?

Counsel: The fault was in not finding out exactly what the doctor meant.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Is that the business of the chemist?

Counsel: Yes.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Is it the business of a chemist if the doctor is ambiguous in what he says to try to find out what he means?

Counsel: Yes.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Do not you think in that case the apology is due from the doctor to the chemist? (Laughter.) Is it his business to give a prescription which is intelligible to the chemist?

Counsel: Having regard to the custom which exists in Frasersburgh, there was nothing wrong.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Oh! it all depends on the custom of Frasersburgh.

Counsel: There was nothing wrong in issuing a prescription in what your Lordship calls ambiguous terms when it was a perfectly recognised custom in Frasersburgh that the chances were ninety-nine in a hundred it would go to a chemist who knew.

The Lord Justice Clerk: If it did not go to a chemist who knew about it, was not that a misfortune of the doctor's and not a fault of the chemist?

Counsel: It was not a misfortune at all. There was no fault in the prescription originally. The doctor was entitled to assume that the chemist, knowing that this prescription had been written with the view of its being dispensed by another chemist, would communicate with the other.

The Lord Justice Clerk: I quite understand; but at the same time you accuse the man, who might have made a mistake—you accuse him of fraud.

Lord Ardwall: If this is true and if a mistake was made by the chemist, it was a very slight one—a trifling mistake both as regards the effect on the patient and as regards his duty to the doctor.

The Lord Justice Clerk: The question is whether Mr. Gall can be held to be so wrong-doing in what he did and in face of the evidence of Dr. Beddie that that is what he ought to have done.

Counsel: I have already conceded that the error was not a very serious one.

The Lord Justice Clerk: And yet you have accused him of fraud.

Counsel: There is, of course, the question of malice. What it is important for me to establish is that the doctor was aggrieved, even though it was not serious. Proceeding to speak of the question of privilege, counsel said the doctor had an interest and a duty to make a communication, and that, irrespective of the question whether it was an inquiry or a remonstrance, it was perfectly sufficient to show that the occasion was privileged to establish that there was either an interest or a duty to make the communication.

Lord Low: A communication relative to a matter which creates interest or duty?

Counsel: Yes; I omitted to say that.

Lord Ardwall: And pertinent to it?

Counsel: Yes. It is sufficient to me to prove privilege to show that the communication was made with reference to a matter where the defender had an interest to protect his own position and a duty towards his patient, and if this letter can be regarded as having reference to the prescription and the way it was made up, then the presumption at once arises that the words were used in good faith. I submit that the pursuer, in order to succeed, must show that the language used is quite inconsistent with the idea of the defender having honestly believed what he represented was correct, and relative to that it is important to consider what was the true construction of this letter the defender did write, and what the pursuer should reasonably have understood.

Lord Low: It is difficult to believe the defender honestly thought the pursuer had put himself in a criminal position.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Do you mean to say that if that

letter had been shown to fifteen or twenty people, the impression would not have been that a criminal accusation was made?

Lord Low: Would it make any difference, except on the question of damages, whether it was sent to the man himself or to the newspaper?

Counsel: I will deal with that now. I think the point is really of vital importance. The question is this. Supposing that the letter had been addressed to a third party, or published in the newspapers, I would have found it impossible to resist the conclusion that a man reading it who knew nothing about the antecedent circumstances would fairly have supposed that the man had committed some offence for which he deserved to be punished; but what I suggest is that it makes all the difference in the world that this letter was addressed to a man who knew all about the circumstances.

The Lord Justice Clerk: On the face of it it is an attack on his character.

Counsel: Not a general attack on his character.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Suppose it had been written without any question of privilege, would not it have been grossly calumnious?

Counsel: I do not admit that. The pursuer knew that this was the doctor's way of expressing his view that a serious mistake had been made in making up the prescription.

The Lord Justice Clerk: That is surely a very different thing from saying that a man had got money by false pretences.

Counsel: What the doctor meant there was this: "That you have given my patient, who has paid for it, a medicine which was never prescribed for him." I would submit it would not have been reasonable for the chemist to suppose that the doctor meant to make an attack on his general character and say he was dishonest.

The Lord Justice Clerk: It was a direct threat to put the law in force unless he repaid the money he had got by false pretences.

Counsel: It was undoubtedly a threat.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Had he any occasion privileged to make a threat of that kind?

Counsel: I do not suppose that he could have been justified in putting the matter into the hands of the police.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Then he was not justified in threatening him.

Counsel: It cannot be seriously contended that the doctor seriously meant he was going to put the criminal authorities on his track and lodge a charge.

The Lord Justice Clerk: Then his letter was not serious.

Counsel: It was meant seriously to represent to the pursuer that he had made a serious mistake in a prescription he had made up—that he had in the opinion of the doctor committed an infringement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The Lord Justice Clerk: The serious part of it was threatening him.

Counsel: It would be a serious case for me, I agree, if the pursuer could really when he got the letter have thought that there was any serious intention on the part of the doctor to communicate with the police. What the doctor meant was that under the Food and Drugs Act an article had been supplied which was not of the nature and substance demanded, and that he was determined in the interests of the patient the matter should be investigated and not be allowed to lie in the very unsatisfactory position in which it then lay.

Counsel proceeded to cite cases, and at the close of his speech the Court intimated that they would consider whether they would hear senior counsel or not.

Their Lordships have since intimated that they will not hear senior counsel, and have reserved judgment.

ARTISTIC-ADVERTISEMENT CASE.

BEFORE the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury on March 6, Mr. Alfred Vivian Mansell (trading as Vivian Mansell & Co.) sued Beetham & Sons, chemists, Cheltenham, to recover 469*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for the reproduction of a work of art in postcard-size to be used as an advertisement (as insets to magazines) for "Lait Larola." The defendants supplied the picture, which was that of the bust of a lady. The plaintiff's case was that he supplied proofs, which were

ultimately satisfactory, to the defendants, who entered into a contract for the printing of a large quantity. The defence was that when the first parcel was sent in defendants said they were not equal to the approved proof, and they rejected them. Evidence was given by lithographic and art printers for both sides as to the quality of the work. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

"LIVER-SALT."

IN the Chancery Division on March 1, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him an action by Messrs. Scott & Turner, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who claimed an injunction to restrain Anthony Oates, Back Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any "liver-salt," not being of plaintiffs' manufacture, as and for the plaintiffs' liver-salt. Mr. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Christopher James appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Cave, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian for the defendant.

Mr. Walter, in opening his case, stated that the plaintiffs are manufacturers of medicinal and other articles, and in 1894 they put on the market a preparation called "Andrew's Liver-salt," which had become popular and successful, over 2,000,000 tins per year now being sold. He described the tin in which the salt is put up, and stated that the defendant had put on the market, in a similar tin, a preparation called "Dr. Anthony's Liver and Kidney Salt," the words "and Kidney" being in much smaller letters than the rest of the title. Counsel argued that the get-up of the defendant's preparation was calculated to deceive the ordinary purchaser into the belief that he was obtaining the preparation of the plaintiffs.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until next day, when Mr. William Turner, of the plaintiff firm, was called in support of the motion. He said liver-salt was invented by himself and his partner, Mr. Wm. Henry Scott. He first put it on the market in July 1894. The name "Andrew's" was adopted because it was the name of the buildings the firm occupy in Newcastle, and it was a name which the public could easily remember. When they first put the preparation on the market he believed nobody then used the words "liver-salt." In April or May last it came to plaintiffs' knowledge that the defendant was selling a similar preparation put up in tins which were calculated to deceive the public into believing that the preparation was that of the plaintiffs. The colour of the panels and the words used were very similar to those on the plaintiffs' tin.—Cross-examined, witness said there had never been an Andrew in the plaintiff firm. They did not call the preparation "Scott & Turner's Liver-salt" because they thought the public would not easily remember it. The plaintiffs also use the words "King" and "Dido" in connection with other productions. He considered the words "Liver-salt" without the word "Andrew's" meant plaintiffs' liver-salt. In their advertisements the plaintiffs impress upon the public to ask for "Andrew's Liver-salt." There were some health-salts in the market before plaintiffs started their liver-salt. He did not know of "Sharp's Liver-saline" manufactured by Messrs. Sharp & Sons, Leeds, nor "Natural Liver-salt" made by Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle. "Clark's Liver-salt," manufactured by Messrs. Lamb, Newcastle, he had heard of after the commencement of this action; but he had never heard of "Liver-salt" made by Ismay & Son, Newcastle; nor of "Stomach, Liver, and Kidney Salt" sold by T. Proud, Darlington; nor "Everybody's Liver-salt," sold by Newball & Mason, Nottingham; but he had seen "Rex Liver-salt," sold by Revivine, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. He had never heard of "Lingford's Liver-salt," sold by Joseph Lingford & Son, Bishop Auckland; nor of "Khovah Liver-salt," "Dr. Lair's Liver and Kidney Salt," "Liver and Kidney Salt," sold by Ayrton & Saunders, manufacturing chemists; nor of "Effervescent Liver-saline," sold by Alfred Bishop, Ltd. He did not know that the last-mentioned firm sell the salt to chemists with a label on which they actually leave a blank for the chemist's name. He was not aware of "liver-salts," sold by Holman, Iham & Co., Exeter; Brownhill & Son, Leeds; and Thresh, chemist, Buxton; but he had seen "Pitsno Salt for the Liver" advertised by Pittuck & Snowdon, Newcastle. "Dr. Townsend's Liver-salt" he had never heard of, nor did he know of "Elysian Health-salt for the Liver," sold

by Burdall & Burdall, Anchor Works, Sheffield. He was not aware that many chemists sell their own liver-salts. He did not claim any right in respect of the shape of the tins, but objected to the three panels on the defendant's tins and the white-and-black letters on a green ground. "Anthony's Liver-salts" sounds very much like "Andrew's Liver-salts," he averred, but he was not aware that the defendant had used the name "Anthony's" before he sold liver-salts.—In re-examination witness stated that his firm employ thirteen travellers, who cover all parts of the United Kingdom. It was not until after the commencement of this action that he heard of Clark's liver-salts. Until three months ago he had never heard of grocers stocking liver-salts other than those manufactured by the plaintiff firm.

Other witnesses for the plaintiffs were Messrs. George Kent, grocer, Newcastle, Alwyne Dyson (director of Alwyne Dyson, Ltd., chemists and druggists), and Frederick Tunbridge, chemist, Reading. Their evidence closed plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Cave, for the defendant, submitted that no case had been made out against the defendant.

Mr. Walter said the case he put was that "Liver-salt," when asked for, means the goods of the plaintiffs. "Fruit-salt," upon precisely the same evidence, had been held to be the goods of Eno. It was uncontradicted that "liver-salt" means the goods of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship held that the action entirely failed. He could not come to the conclusion from the evidence that nobody else could put a salt on the market and call it "liver-salt," distinguishing it by his own name. The tins were quite distinct, and he was unable to say that the get-up of the defendant's tins was calculated to deceive. The action was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

A DUBLIN CHEMIST'S ESTATE.

IN the Chancery Division of the Dublin High Court on March 5, before the Master of the Rolls (Mr. Justice Meredith), the case of Scallan v. Acheson came up for hearing. Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C., applied on behalf of the plaintiff (by revivor), Julia M. Leech—the case being that of the administration of the estate of Thomas Acheson, late of 21 Stamer Street, Dublin, chemist, who died intestate on March 6, 1902—for orders as follows:

1. Declaring that John Acheson and David Acheson (two lawful brothers of the intestate) and Richard A. Wilson (a nephew), all mentioned in the Chief Clerk's certificate as not having been heard of for thirty years, shall be respectively presumed to be dead, intestate, and unmarried, and without lawful issue in the lifetime of the intestate.

2. That George Wilkinson, a brother of Richard A. Wilkinson (surviving child of Catherine Acheson, otherwise Wilkinson, a sister of the intestate), be declared entitled to 315*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* New Consols and 3*l.* 14*s.* cash standing to credit of the action and separate credit of said Richard A. Wilkinson, as one of the next-of-kin of intestate, subject to proof of his having survived him, and transferred to his trust credit on July 23 last, the said R. A. Wilkinson having presumably died in the lifetime of the intestate.

3. That the remaining next-of-kin as found by said certificate other than the said John Acheson, David Acheson, and Richard A. Wilkinson, be declared entitled to two several sums of 630*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* and 630*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* New Consols and two sums of 7*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* each cash standing to credit of the matter and separate credits as for allocation.

4. That said sums be paid and transferred.

5. That upon the funds now standing to separate credits of John Acheson and David Acheson being carried over, it be referred to Chambers to finally allocate same.

6. That the plaintiff Julia M. Leech be declared entitled to her costs since the death of the plaintiff, William Scallan, and the costs of advertisements pursuant to order of July 23 last, such costs to be paid out of the funds so to be carried over to general credit of the action.

The Master of the Rolls made the orders sought for, and allowed the parties appearing their costs out of the funds.

ACTION BY SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LTD.

IN the Chancery Division of the Dublin High Court on March 4, before Mr. Justice Barton, Mr. George H. Brett, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. L'Estrange & Brett, solicitors, Belfast), appeared on behalf of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., London, for leave to administer interrogatories to the defendant, Gerald Holmes, mineral-water manufacturer,

192 University Avenue, Belfast. Counsel said the action was brought for an injunction to restrain the defendant from infringing certain letters patent of the plaintiff company for the manufacture of saccharin. It was stated in an affidavit filed on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendant imported into Ireland in April and August last saccharin manufactured according to the plaintiffs' letters patent, and that it was forwarded to the defendant to the Customs bonded warehouse, Belfast, which was an infringement of the plaintiffs' letters patent; and that the defendant paid the duties and sold the saccharin to persons unknown to the plaintiffs. No documents were disclosed in the defendant's affidavit of discovery, and plaintiffs were desirous of ascertaining whether the importation of saccharin actually took place, and the name or names of the persons from whom such saccharin was purchased, and when and where the defendant destroyed the bills of lading, the invoices, and other documents which he stated in his affidavit he tore up or destroyed immediately after he received and checked therewith the goods mentioned. There was no appearance from the defendant, and Mr. Justice Barton granted the leave asked for.

ULSTER CHEMISTS, LTD.

IN the Dublin Chancery Division on March 5, before Mr. Justice Barton, the matter of the Companies Act and the Ulster Chemists, Ltd., was mentioned.

Mr. Overend, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. C. & J. Black, solicitors, Belfast), said a summons had been taken out by Mr. David Boyd to recover damages against the defendants for breach of contract, when his Lordship decided he was entitled to such. Counsel said he was glad to state that the liquidator (Mr. Smylie), Mr. Boyd, the shareholders, and creditors had come to an agreement which would bring the litigation to an end. Mr. David Boyd, on August 28, 1906, issued an originating summons to have it declared that he might be entitled to prove in the winding-up of the company that he was entitled to damages by reason of the failure of the company to employ the applicant as manager of a branch business of the company for five years from November 1, 1897, under an agreement. By an order of the Court dated November 29, 1906, it was further declared that the applicant was entitled to damages by reason of the failure of the company to employ him, and it was referred to Chambers to inquire as to the amount of such. It now appeared that Mr. Hugh Smylie, the liquidator of the company, had, with the approbation and consent of the Committee of Shareholders and Creditors, with a view to saving expense and saving further delay in the winding-up, proposed to compromise the claim of David Boyd by assessing the amount of compensation at 100*l.*, which David Boyd was prepared to accept in full discharge of all claims in respect of breaches by the company. By the consent it was also provided that Mr. Boyd's costs should be fixed at 30*l.*, which are to be paid to his solicitors on the consent being accepted.

Mr. Justice Barton made the consent a rule of Court in the terms as sought.

OFFICIAL ACTION AGAINST A DENTAL COMPANY.

IN the Dublin Chancery Division on March 4, before the Master of the Rolls, the case of the Attorney-General v. Henry J. Bradlaw, Surgeon-Dentist, Ltd., came up on a motion and cross-motion for discovery of documents. The action is entitled:

His Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland at and by the relation of Keron E. O'Duffy, plaintiff; Henry J. Bradlaw, surgeon-dentist, L.D.; Henry J. Bradlaw, Izidore J. Bradlaw, John Alexander, Philip Bradley Phillips, Wm. Collier, Thos. G. Goepell, John J. Blakely, and Francis Chandler defendants.

The statement of claim sets out that the plaintiff claims:

(1) That defendants (other than the defendant company, Henry John Bradlaw, surgeon-dentist, L.D., and John Alexander) wrongfully and fraudulently and with intent to injure and deceive the liege subjects of his Majesty, and with intent to defraud the persons registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, conspired together with one Wm. Robert Alexander to form, and did form, and procure to be registered the defendant company.

2. The defendant, Henry John Bradlaw, Surgeon-Dentist, Ltd., is a company with liability limited by shares, and was on the 30th day of October, 1903, incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1900. The capital of the said com-

pany is 2,000*l.*, divided into 2,000 shares of 1*l.* each, all of which have been issued and have been allotted, and are now held by the defendants other than the said company as follows:

To the defendant, Henry J. Bradlaw, 1,994 shares, and to each of the other defendants one share. The defendants, Henry J. Bradlaw and Izidore J. Bradlaw, are directors of the said company, of which the defendant, Henry J. Bradlaw, is the managing director.

3. The defendant company extensively advertised in Dublin and throughout Ireland as dentists, surgeon-dentists, and the advertisements of the said company under the name of Henry J. Bradlaw, Surgeon-Dentist, Ltd., are liable to lead to the belief that the business of the company is being carried on by a person or persons registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, and that there is connected with the management of the company and the conduct of its business one Henry J. Bradlaw, and that he is a person registered under the said Act, and entitled to take or use the title of surgeon-dentist.

4. The defendant company is not, and is incapable of being, registered under the Dentists Act, 1878. Neither of the two directors of the said company is so registered, though the defendant, Henry J. Bradlaw, is invariably described as a surgeon-dentist, and the defendant Izidore J. Bradlaw, as mechanical dentist, and the documents filed (pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Acts) with the Registrar of joint-stock companies. Four of the defendants, shareholders, and signatories to the Memorandum of Association of the said company are also described in the said documents as surgeon-dentists, though none of them are registered under the said Act. The plaintiffs' claim is for an injunction to restrain the defendant company from advertising for custom under and from taking or using the name, style, addition, or description of surgeon-dentist, or any name, style, addition, or description containing the word dentist, either alone or in combination with any other word or words or name, title, style, addition, or description implying or reasonably calculated to induce the public or persons dealing with the defendant company to believe that the business carried on by the said company is conducted or carried on by a person or persons registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, or specially qualified to practise dentistry; an injunction to restrain the defendant company and the directors and members thereof from using the title dentist either alone or in combination with any other word or words in the Memorandum of Association of the said company or in returns or documents filed pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Acts with the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies; an injunction to restrain the defendant company from carrying on the business of dentists under the said Memorandum of Association; an injunction to restrain the directors and members of the defendant company from allowing the said company to remain registered under its present Memorandum of Association, or under its present or any other name, style, title, or description containing the words dentist or surgeon-dentist.

Mr. Hughes, solicitor, applied on behalf of the defendant, Henry J. Bradlaw, for an order for the discovery of documents.

The Master of the Rolls: What documents do you want?

Mr. Hughes: The documents referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the statement of claim.

Mr. Bradley, solicitor, on the part of the plaintiff, said he had no objection. He had also to ask for an order for discovery of documents.

The Master of the Rolls: It is about the advertisements the defendant is looking for discovery.

Mr. Bradley: And they are appearing in all the morning and evening papers in the country. We want to restrain them from advertising for custom under the description of surgeon-dentist or any similar title. They carry on business in Dublin and Belfast.

Mr. Hughes: We do not know the papers the plaintiff refers to in the statement of claim. We cannot identify the papers he means; he has them in his possession.

The Master of the Rolls said he would make both orders; as the matter was a very interesting one. He would reserve the question of costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

BEFORE the Deputy-Stipendiary (Mr. Kinghorn) at Liverpool on March 6, Wm. Jones, chemist and druggist, 344 Great Howard Street, Liverpool, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which was certified by the public analyst as devoid of camphor and to consist of mineral oil. Three previous convictions were proved against defendant—three

cases of zinc-ointment deficient of oxide of zinc. The fine then imposed was 2*l.*, and 17*s.* costs, in each case. There was also another conviction as regarded mercury-ointment, when the penalty was the same. Defendant was now ordered to pay a fine of 5*l.*, and the costs.

County Court Case.

EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAVELLERS.

IN the City of London Court on March 1, Judge Rentoul, K.C., made important remarks about the responsibility of employers for the acts of their travellers. A City firm sued a shopkeeper carrying on business at New Malden for goods supplied, and the defence was that the money had been paid to the traveller who took the order. The plaintiffs said the traveller was not authorised to take the money, and that they stated so on the invoices sent to the defendant. Defendant said he did not notice any such intimation. Judge Rentoul said as correspondence had passed between the parties he could quite understand the defendant not taking notice of the intimation. It would, he considered, be monstrous to make the defendant pay the money over again. He had always been of opinion that business houses who sent out travellers to take orders should guarantee their travellers, and take some means of ensuring that travellers would not receive money. It was not to be wondered at when a "swell" traveller called upon a shopkeeper he was able to persuade him to pay the account, particularly as he had given the order to the traveller. Of course, no respectable business house wanted travellers to swindle their customers, and therefore some step should be taken to secure the employers. Travellers should, in his opinion, be guaranteed. He gave judgment for the defendant, as he thought he was justified in making the payment to the traveller, notwithstanding the notice which was said to have been put on the invoice. The plaintiffs received an order for payment of one item which was admitted.

A BRADFORD BUSINESS.

AT the Bradford County Court on March 5, before Judge Bompas, K.C., Thomas Benn, manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist, 13 Greenhill Villas, Bradford, sued Elizabeth Wood, 95 New Briggate, Laisterdyke, to recover 22*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, balance held to be due from her on the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of a drug-business carried on at Ebenezer Street, Laisterdyke, Bradford. The defendant counterclaimed for 62*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, money lent and interest thereon, and for the use and occupation of the premises at Ebenezer Street, occupied by the plaintiff during the time he carried on business there. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Harold Newell (instructed by Messrs. Banks, Newell & Hammond), and Mr. J. A. Green (instructed by Mr. A. E. Carr) appeared for the defendant. It appeared from the statements by counsel that the defendant's son had been apprenticed to plaintiff, and that she had offered him the Ebenezer Street premises, as well as 30*l.* at 5 per cent. interest; but the case really turned on a document purporting to be an agreement for the sale of the business by the plaintiff to the defendant, which was written on a sheet of notepaper, stamped with a penny postage-stamp, and signed "Mrs. Wood." The question was whether, in spite of its insufficient stamping, this was good evidence of the transaction having taken place. The defendant denied that she had signed any such document, or that her adopted daughter, Miss Brownbillé, or anyone else had signed it on her behalf. Miss Brownbillé was also put into the box and denied that she had signed the name "Mrs. Wood." Miss Brownbillé's handwriting, however, was tested in Court, and compared by his Honour with the signature on the document, and he held that the handwriting proved that the witness had signed the document for the defendant. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff both on the claim and counterclaim, with costs, ordered the defendant to undertake to pay the penalty on the improperly stamped document, and commented severely on the denial of the signature, stating that he should have to consider whether or not it was a case in which he ought to commit the defendant or Miss Brownbillé for perjury.

CAUCASIAN LIQUORICE.—The English Caucasian Co. for the production and preparation of liquorice has received official permission to operate at Elizabethpol and other places in Russia.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALFRED HODGSON, Biddulph Street, Leicester, trading as a Chemist.—At the Leicester Bankruptcy Court on March 1 this debtor came up for his adjourned public examination. The Official Receiver explained that since the debtor was last before the Court he had supplied him with certain accounts which he desired to see. Debtor having been briefly examined as to certain items in the accounts, the examination was closed.

Re JAMES LYALL, formerly trading as the Carlton Drug-stores, at 433 Green Lanes, Harringay.—This debtor again attended at the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court on March 4. On the last occasion the Registrar ordered him to file a proper account respecting the takings and expenses of the business from November 22 to November 30, 1906, during which he carried it on by direction of the Official Receiver. He had submitted a statement of moneys received and paid away, but the Official Receiver did not regard it as satisfactory. The Official Receiver now said that the debtor had not complied with the order, and therefore was in contempt. He asked that the examination should be adjourned *sine die*. The debtor signed the notes of his previous examination, and the case was then adjourned indefinitely.

Re ALBERT BENN, trading as Benn's Cash Drug-stores, 69 Kirkgate, Otley, York, Dealer in Drugs.—The receiving order in this case was made on the debtor's petition, on February 25, and the accounts filed show gross liabilities amounting to 300*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, of which 289*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* is expected to rank. The assets are estimated to realise 133*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, after deducting preference claims amounting to 11*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* and disclosing a deficiency of 156*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The debtor started business seventeen years ago, in partnership with his brother James, as wholesale druggists, taking over the business in Wortley Lane, Leeds, which had been carried on by their father, and which was about solvent. Two years later the partnership was dissolved, James receiving 200*l.* to retire. About thirteen years ago the premises were burnt out, and debtor says, that as he was not insured, he lost 300*l.*, but he paid his debts in full by borrowing 150*l.* from his wife, which is still owing. After that he traded in a small way at Bramley for seven or eight years, and was for two years after employed as an assistant by a firm of druggists. He commenced as a drug-dealer at his present address in February 1904, with 100*l.* borrowed on security of a contingent interest under his father's will. He estimates the interest at 40*l.* The business has not been successful, and he has never made sufficient for living expenses, and has been continually sued for six months. The liabilities, with the exception of 106*l.* borrowed money and interest, are trade debts. Debtor has a takings' book and ledger, neither of which are fully entered up. He knew nine months ago that he could not pay all his debts in full, and has since contracted debts. He says that the furniture belongs to his mother-in-law, with whom he has always lived since his marriage. The failure is ascribed to bad trade.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

EVANS, F. W., and WAYNE-MORGAN, L., Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BENN, ALBERT, Otley, Yorkshire, dealer in drugs.
FRESSON, LEWIS AMABLE, Hanley, Staffordshire, chemist's assistant.

New Companies and Company News.

ARMANDAL TREATMENT, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase and acquire from Arthur Villiers St. Armande, 421 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow, the cure, medicine, or specific for removing or destroying the craving or appetite for alcoholic and other stimulants or narcotics, known as Armandal. Office, 68 Gordon Street, Glasgow.

HALLIWELL & DAWSON, LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. The first directors are J. S. Halliwell, F. Dawson, and A. Constantine. Remuneration, 208*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 6 Imperial Buildings, Dale End, Birmingham.

MAXWELL & CO., LTD.—Capital 1,200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (600 preference). Objects: To take over the business of mineral-

water manufacturers, bottlers, dealers in yeast, etc., carried on at 112 Scotch Street, Whitehaven, and elsewhere as "Maxwell & Co.," and to adopt an agreement with J. Ramsay and J. Roan. The first directors are J. Ramsay and J. Roan. Registered office, 112 Scotch Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland.

J. T. CHAPMAN, LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of photographic chemists, photographic-apparatus manufacturers and dealers, chemists, druggists, etc., carried on at 7 Albert Square, Manchester, as "J. T. Chapman." No initial public issue. The first directors are J. T. Chapman, W. Hughes, J. G. Chapman, and T. H. Macdonald. Registered office, 7 Albert Square, Manchester.

BONNETT & GREEN, LTD.—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the businesses of mineral-water manufacturers carried on by C. Bonnett as "Bonnett & Banks" at Salisbury Avenue, and by A. J. L. Green at Tyler's Avenue, both in Southend. Purchase consideration, 4,000*l.* (1,000*l.* shares and 1,000*l.* debentures to each vendor). Plant and stock are valued at 3,600*l.* The first directors are C. Bonnett (managing director) and A. J. L. Green. Qualification, 150*l.* Remuneration (except managing director) not less than 5*l.* each per annum. Registered office, Crystal Mineral-water Works, Salisbury Avenue, Southend.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Ravenswood Road, Balham, as the "International Chemical Co.," to adopt an agreement with C. H. Whatley and H. J. Bedson (vendors), and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, and photographic requisites, etc. W. W. Aspinall and C. H. Whatley are permanent directors and joint managers, subject to holding 500*l.* shares each. Remuneration of managing directors, 150*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 70 Ravenswood Road, Balham, S.W.

ILFORD EMERGENCY HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED).—Registered with 1,000 members, each liable for 1*l.* in the event of winding up. Objects: To provide accommodation for the reception and care of patients suffering from disease, accident, or injury who are able and willing to pay for same or contribute towards the cost thereof, but so that no patient shall be admitted except on the recommendation of a duly qualified medical practitioner, such patient having the option of being attended by any registered medical practitioner at his own expense; to provide similar accommodation for patients who are unable to pay for same, any such patient having the option of being treated by his own medical practitioner without expense to the hospital, to attend to patients suffering from accident, injury, or sudden sickness whom it may not be necessary or desirable to receive as in-patients, etc. Registered office, 24 Mansfield Road, Ilford.

IMI SUGAR CO., LTD.—Capital 1,800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. H. Levy, and to carry on the business of sugar-refiners, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, etc. The first subscribers are: J. H. Levy, Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., chemist; M. Frankenburg, 38 Great Dover Street, S.E., damp-course manufacturer; H. P. Dent, 15 Guildford Road, S. Lambeth, gentleman; G. Atkinson, 37 Great Dover Street, S.E., secretary; E. D. Watkins, Southdene, New Barnet, Herts, solicitor; G. F. Pulley, 6 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., solicitor; and F. T. Ellison, Strathairly, Gravesend, articled clerk. The first directors are J. H. Levy and M. Frankenburg. Registered office, 37 Great Dover Street, S.E.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE-IMPORTERS, LTD.—The directors propose to set aside 1,191*l.* for depreciation and 1,165*l.* to reserve, and after paying a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year, there remains to be carried forward 1,217*l.*

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.—The report for 1906 shows a profit of 75,004*l.* This compares with 80,977*l.* for the year 1905. After adding 9,130*l.* undivided profit from 1905 and deducting the dividend of 15*s.* per share, amounting to 28,125*l.*, paid in September last, there remained on December 31, 1906, a disposable sum of 56,010*l.* The directors propose to write off for depreciation of buildings and plant 10,000*l.*, applying 37,500*l.* in payment of a dividend of 20*s.* per share, free of tax, thus making 35*s.* per share for 1906, and carrying forward the remaining 8,510*l.*

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The annual meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on March 1, the Chairman of Directors (Mr. John J. Evans) presiding. There were also present Messrs. E. A. Webb, W. P. Evans, J. H. E. Evans, J. N. Evans, K. W. E. Evans, the Secretary (Mr.

J. Shacklady), and twenty-two preference shareholders. The Chairman's remarks in elucidation of the various points referred to in the annual report (*C. & D.*, March 2, p. 328) having been made, Mr. A. S. Buck proposed that the directors' report, with profit-and-loss account for the year 1906 and balance-sheet at December 31, 1906, be adopted, and that the dividends proposed be paid. Mr. J. W. Kelly seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. C. H. Schuhmacher, seconded by Mr. T. E. Blenkarn, Messrs. Edward Alfred Webb, William Paterson Evans, and James Herbert Everett Evans were re-elected directors. The auditors (Messrs. Chalmers, Wade & Co.) were reappointed.

Association of Certificated Dispensers.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on February 28 at the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, London, E.C. The assembly took place in the old hall of the Apothecaries' Company, a grand oak-panelled apartment hung with ancient banners and streamers which have in a bygone age figured in many a City pageant. The link with the past was not altogether inappropriate, as although the Association is but a year old the members owe their status to the Apothecaries Act of 1815.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mr. Montague Smith was voted to the chair, and the usual course of an annual meeting was followed. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. S. Morgan Evans) presented the balance-sheet, which showed a balance in hand of *10l. 7s. 6d.* Then followed the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Howell), who stated in his report that the Association now numbers over 220 members, and may be said to be already firmly established. He stated that the Court of the Apothecaries' Company is willing to institute a register of assistants, but as regards the title the power of the Court is limited by the present Act of Parliament. Mr. Howell gave an interesting account of the origin of the assistant's qualification, and argued that the certificate still has considerable latent potentialities. With a view to improving the status of the certificated dispensers, an effort is to be made to introduce a Bill into Parliament for power to alter the title of assistants, and to increase the educational requirements of the candidates. The Chairman, in putting the motion for the adoption of the financial statement and report, said he considered that "the owners of the oldest dispensing qualification in the country" are now able to give a satisfactory account of themselves—a year ago they were wandering in the wilderness. The motion having been carried, Mr. F. S. Toogood, M.D. (Lond.), barrister-at-law, gave an address on

THE STATUS OF THE APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANT.

He said that time, which has dealt so liberally and graciously with the apothecary, has been less gentle and considerate with his assistant, who has had many of his opportunities for usefulness and for extension denied him because of the legislation enacted at the instance and for the benefit of the chemist and druggist. As assistants, they were not disposed to grumble or to cavil at the success which attended the efforts of those responsible for the interests of the chemists, but were there to take counsel among themselves for the organisation of those holding the certificate, for the consolidation of their position, for the recognition of their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, and for the assertion of their determination to take such means as may be necessary to secure the preservation of those rights in any future legislation. Dr. Toogood then read the words in sections 17 and 22 George III., cap. 194, defining the function of an assistant "in compounding and dispensing medicines." He went on to say:

I read this as indicating that whatever staff the apothecary might keep in the way of porters, apprentices, and other helpers, it was enacted by this Act that if he himself did not actually compound and dispense his medicine then these functions must be performed by a properly qualified assistant, the nature of the qualification being specified. The word "compound" does not present any difficulty in interpretation. It includes the various processes by which the numerous pharmaceutical preparations are made, and also the mixing and blending of the different drugs in their

proper proportions. The word "dispense" requires some consideration. Literally it means to weigh out, and so to distribute. Its signification is not confined to the transference of stated quantities of drugs from their previous receptacles into a bottle, a pillbox, or a packet. It certainly includes this transaction, but if we consult section 5 of the Act we observe that the word "dispense" is amplified into the following terms: "To prepare, give, apply, administer, or any way to sell, set on sale, put forth, or put to sale." These therefore are your functions as assistants to apothecaries. The possession of your certificate confers upon you no right of independent action—you could not, for instance, keep an open shop, and dispense or sell poisons—but you could dispense and sell all pharmaceutical preparations and drugs if the business is the property of an apothecary. I am not prepared to say how much personal attention the apothecary might be required to devote to his business, nor can I say how many shops might be considered under the eyes of one apothecary. This subject, however, at the moment appears to be one of academic interest only, as I understand there is no marked boom in chemists' businesses at present.

Dr. Toogood then went on to indicate that, although there is no qualification required for dispensing in hospitals, infirmaries, and for private medical practitioners, the Local Government Board have issued memoranda stating what certificates should be accepted as evidence of proficiency. Among these the assistants' parchment figures. To secure full recognition of the value of this parchment is one of the objects of the Association, and to guard against attacks by other bodies. He urged the members to do all they can to increase the membership, and assured them that the Society of Apothecaries is actuated by the most friendly sentiments towards the Association.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, who, in reply, offered to assist any of the members with advice on legal matters.

The remainder of the business was in regard to the election of officers. Mr. Montague Smith was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. A. L. Anderson was appointed Treasurer, in place of Mr. Morgan Evans. Mr. Howell was re-elected Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries were appointed to help him. Some alterations were also made in the list of committee and local secretaries. Votes of thanks to all concerned finished the meeting.

Business Changes.

A PATENT-MEDICINE and drug stores has been opened at Reculver Road, Beltinge, Herne Bay, by The Stores, Ltd.

MESSRS. C. H. ELTON & Co., chemists, have acquired the business of Frederick White, Ltd., chemists, 430 Mile End Road, London, E.

MESSRS. F. W. SUTCLIFFE & Co., LTD., have purchased the business at 94 Waterloo Road, Hunslet, Leeds, formerly carried on by Mr. H. S. Waite, chemist and druggist.

THE business of the late Mr. Henry Smith at 46 High Street, Evesham, is being continued for the widow, with Mr. T. Hamilton Naylor, pharmaceutical chemist, as manager.

MR. J. B. MORRIS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Messrs. Gilbert & Hall at 15 Commercial Road, Bournemouth, which he will carry on under the same style as heretofore.

MR. J. B. WALTON, chemist and druggist, of Sleepers' Hill Pharmacy, Liverpool, has purchased the business in Mill Street carried on for some years by the executors of the late W. Baxter.

THE drug-stores lately carried on by Mr. Hodgson, Bid-dulph Street, Leicester, has been acquired, and after alterations are to be opened, by Messrs. Baker & Co. as an up-to-date cash-chemists' establishment.

MESSRS. MAGNUS & LAUER announce that the growth of their business having necessitated an increase in capital, they have reconstituted the firm as Magnus, Mabee & Reynard (Incorporated), 257 Pearl Street, New York. The new firm has Mr. P. C. Magnus as President, Mr. D. W. Mabee as Vice-President, Mr. G. C. Reynard as Secretary, and Mr. D. W. Mabee, jun., as Treasurer. Their London agents are Messrs. Spurway & Co., 14 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE President (Mr. J. R. Young) was unable to be at Wednesday's meeting owing to an attack of bronchitis. The chair was filled by Mr. Harrington, the Vice-President, who shaped very well in that capacity. Reference was made to the death of James Robertson Young (Edinburgh), Professor H. Moissan, and Mrs. Martindale. Several of the councillors gave reminiscences of the late Mr. Young. The Benevolent Fund Committee granted 81l. in relief of five persons, and an appeal was made for stewards for the decennial dinner—so far the response has not been encouraging. The consideration of altered by-laws was postponed till next meeting. Mr. Gifford again brought up his scheme for the appointment of an organising secretary, and eventually it was referred to the Organising Committee "to consider the advisability of recommending a suitable person." The members of the Law and Parliamentary Committee went to the House of Commons on the previous night and interviewed Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris. Nothing new to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST transpired, except perhaps that the hint was given not to push the Society's Bill too vigorously just now for fear of offending the Government.

At the Council-meeting held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 6, there were present Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, R. A. Robinson, A. Southall, D. Storrar, C. Symes, and A. C. Wootton. Mr. Robinson entered the chamber at twelve o'clock, and was greeted with hand-clapping, which he smilingly acknowledged.

The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that the President is unfortunately confined to his room by an attack of bronchitis, and expressed the hope that he would soon shake off his indisposition.

DEATHS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then referred to the death of James Robertson Young (Edinburgh), Professor H. Moissan, and Mrs. Martindale. The main facts in Mr. Young's life were recapitulated, as given in last week's *C. & D.*, with the additional information that a legacy of 100l. has been left to the Benevolent Fund. Professor Moissan had been an honorary member of the Society since 1889, and the Vice-President paid a special tribute to the prominent part taken by the late Mrs. Martindale in the social life of the Society.

Mr. STORRAR said that although Mr. Young was not much known to the present generation of chemists, he was in his day a most capable and enthusiastic pharmacist. He took the greatest possible interest in the work of the Society, but his best work was done in Edinburgh. He was one of the band who, under the leadership of John Mackay, built up the North British Branch. He had wide sympathies in public and philanthropic works, and has left many devoted friends.

Mr. ATKINS said he knew the late Mr. Young very intimately, and often had long gossips with him when passing through Edinburgh. He was a widely read man of independent mind and pronounced religious convictions. Mr. Atkins finished his remarks as follows: "I desire to say very emphatically that there are very few men who have a warmer and more cherished place in my heart than Mr. Young."

Dr. SYMES said he remembered Mr. Young when he sat on the Council, and was much struck with his opinions, which were well thought out and usually correct. He (the speaker) spent a day or two with Mr. Young in Edinburgh,

and was through his kindness able to see something of the city.

Mr. CARTEIGHE referred to the wonderful magnetic influence of Mr. Young's personality. He was genial and not afraid of expressing and acting on his convictions.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

A number of members were elected and others restored to their former position in the Society. The name of Alfred Gibbs, 15 Wellington Street, Luton, who has declared that he was in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was added to the Register.

FINANCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT submitted the report of the Finance Committee. From this it appears that the receipts during the month have been:

Penalties and costs	...	...	£81	5	7
School-fees	...	...	41	0	0
Subscriptions	...	...	1,767	3	0
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	...	...	1,019	15	11
Registration and restoration fees	...	...	13	13	0
Ground-rent	...	...	23	17	0
			£2,946	14	6

This amount, added to the balance on January 30, came to 3,419l. 10s. 10d., and, after making the payments sanctioned by the Council at the last meeting (1,991l. 9s. 1d.), there remained a balance of 1,428l. 1s. 9d., with which to make the following payments:

On behalf of the "Journal"	...	£698	19	1
Sundries	...	5	15	6
House	...	109	7	2
Stationery, etc.	...	25	19	6
Current expenses	...	450	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	867	18	4
School	...	20	2	10
Law-charges	...	8	15	0
Library	...	1	16	0
		£2,188	13	5

The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts were as follows:

Current account	...	£1,128	7	8
Donation account	...	10	9	6
Orphan Fund	...	90	16	8

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which Mr. ATKINS, in moving its adoption, said that five cases were relieved, the grants amounting to 81l. He also expressed the hope that the decennial dinner to be held in May would be a record, but so far the number of replies (44) received in answer to the appeal for stewards was not adequate. He trusted that these remarks would be the means of producing a large and liberal response.

The report was adopted.

THE LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was then presented by the TREASURER. The report referred to matters of detail in connection with the library, and it was agreed to bind the curator's reports on additions to the museum for distribution to honorary and corresponding members and others. Messrs. Parkinson's bill, amounting to 14l. 1s. 6d., was approved. The school staff were also interviewed, and permission given for a "social evening and whist-drive" in the Examination-hall on February 22. Mr. Carteighe was recommended for re-appointment as the representative of the Society on the Committee of Management of the Chelsea Physic Garden. The Burroughs scholar who left a tap running all night was reported, and Professor Greenish was requested "to take steps to prevent a repetition of the occurrence." The Society's staff have been insured against accident, in view of the Act which comes into force in July. The Society of Chemist-Opticians were granted a copy of the Register.

The TREASURER, in commenting on the report, said that the insurance of the staff was at the rate of 2s. 4d. per head, there being thirty individuals.

Mr. HAGON asked if the Society are liable for accidents to the students.

The TREASURER: I understand we are not liable. The report was adopted.

REVISED BY-LAWS.

The report of the By-law Committee was on the agenda, but was deferred till next meeting owing to the President's absence.

Mr. WOOTTON asked if this committed the Council in any way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: No; not at all. The President is Chairman of the committee, and I am not acquainted with the details.

Mr. WOOTTON explained that his object was to point out that as there is a possibility of a new Act of Parliament referring to pharmacy, the alterations which would be required in the by-laws could be made together.

The April Council-meeting was fixed for April 10, owing to the incidence of Easter.

UNIVERSITY DECREES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT having intimated that he would refer later to a visit paid to the House of Commons, Mr. STORRER asked whether there was anything further to report to the Council in connection with the University-education scheme. The Glasgow Ordinance was now law, and the Edinburgh Ordinance was in preparation and would be submitted very soon to the Privy Council. If any action is to be taken it should be now. He inquired whether copies of the Ordinance had been received.

The SECRETARY: Yes; six copies have been sent by Mr. Rutherford Hill. I was bringing the matter up at a later stage.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The following Divisional Secretaries were appointed: Mr. James Attenburrow, Leicester, Melton; Mr. George Wilson, Cornwall, Launceston; and Mr. T. A. White, Portsmouth.

ORGANISATION.

Mr. HAGON said that in accordance with the desire of the Council he had made inquiries as to the best place for a chemists' meeting in South Wales, and found that there is a general feeling that Monmouthshire should be grouped with South Wales. The most central place for a meeting would be Pontypridd.

Mr. GIFFORD then introduced a motion of which he had given notice:

That in view of the urgency of our action in this Parliamentary Session we specially require the utmost efficiency on the part of the Society's organisation. To effect this the Organisation Committee therefore shall be requested to recommend a suitable officer as "Organisation Secretary" who shall devote his services to the work of the committee.

Mr. Gifford then gave his reasons for bringing up the matter again. The scheme initiated by Mr. Newsholme has proved to be defective in that it is necessary to interlink and co-ordinate the forces, and only an organising secretary can do this. Unless some such appointment is made the Society will never be able to make the best use of the forces at its command. He complained that he was not given an opportunity of threshing out the question in committee. If that were done he felt sure the committee would come to a wise judgment. The officer would need to be taken entirely out of the atmosphere of the office and be subject to the Organisation Committee, for which he would collect information and carry out the behests of the committee. The proposed meetings of chemists in the country ought to be the result of the endeavours of an organisation secretary. Such an officer would be a paying asset. His plan would be for the present to employ one of the office staff for the work for four months of the year, the total cost being about 250*l.* a year.

Mr. HOBBS seconded the motion, as he said there is a great deal of virtue in it as well as weaknesses. The Society must go with the times if real progress is to be made. He could not recall any progress during the last few years.

Mr. NEWSHOLME said such a decision could not be come to hastily, as the money side of the question must be considered. He moved an amendment that after the word "requested" be inserted the words "to consider the desirability of recommending." The committee would require many more particulars before they could tell whether the scheme can be carried out successfully.

Mr. ALLEN seconded this amendment.

The TREASURER said he was going to move a similar amendment, and had pleasure in supporting Mr. Newsholme. He could not take the pessimistic view of Mr. Hobbs after the experience of the meeting of chemists held in that house the previous week. There was none of that carping spirit about little details which is often found at the annual meetings. The matter could safely be left to the Organisation Committee, who will consider whether the scheme is likely to be a financial and political success.

Mr. ATKINS said he was not disposed to take a despondent view of the Society's work in the provinces, as he considered that a satisfactory recovery had taken place in the last few years. He did not agree to the decentralisation that would ensue. If an organisation secretary were appointed it would mean that much of the work at present done voluntarily by the councillors would be done by a paid official. The estimate which Mr. Gifford gave is too theoretical.

Mr. GIFFORD accepted Mr. Newsholme's amendment with the word "advisability" in place of "desirability," and in this form it was sent to the Organisation Committee after Messrs. HAGON, SOUTHAL, CAMPKIN, and ALLEN had spoken.

Mr. Allen's name, at his suggestion, was added to the Organisation Committee.

THE PHARMACY BILLS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then gave a few particulars of the visit paid by the Law and Parliamentary Committee to the House of Commons on the previous night. The committee were received by Mr. Idris and taken to one of the smoking-rooms, where a consultation was held. Mr. Idris gave the committee particulars about the Government Poisons Bill, and told them it would not be possible to get the Society's Bill sent to the Special Committee, as it would delay the Government Bill, and the Society's Bill is already blocked. Mr. Herbert Samuel has promised Mr. Winfrey that every opportunity will be provided in Committee to bring up the matter covered by the Society's Bill. Mr. Idris further advised the committee to appoint a small Watch Committee to follow the progress of the Special Committee. If after the Bill comes from the Committee it is of such a nature as to be unacceptable to the Council, an opportunity will still be presented to oppose it.

Mr. HOBBS asked if the Vice-President's remarks were in committee, and was informed they were not.

The TREASURER said Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris had been told by Mr. Samuel that when the subject is considered in Committee the various points covered not only by the Government Bill, but by those germane to it, will be discussed. The Committee is to consist of fifteen members of Parliament, who will examine witnesses representing the various interests involved. Mr. Idris also advised the committee that it would be impolitic at the present moment to unduly push the Society's Bill, as it might cause friction with the Government.

Mr. NEWSHOLME said he had been much concerned with the action of Mr. Samuel in regard to the Government Bill, which, as now published, is quite different from what it was when it left the House of Lords last year. If the Bill is pressed forward as it now appears, it will place the chemists of the country in a very serious predicament. The clause as to the display of titles is entirely changed, and now applies only to registered chemists: no mention is made of companies at all. He understood, however, that Mr. Samuel is prepared to introduce in Committee a clause to deal with companies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The London Chemists' Association wrote recommending that a clause be inserted in the Pharmacy Bill granting exemption from jury-service to chemists and druggists. This was sent to the Parliamentary Committee.

The Decimal Association sent a resolution for the Council to pass, stating that a Metric Weights Bill, which the Association intend introducing, has the approval of the Society. The resolution was wanted back by March 19.

Mr. WOOTTON: We ought to know what the Bill is before we say we approve of it.

Mr. ROBINSON: We cannot deal with the subject in the time fixed.

The matter then dropped.

Dr. SYMES inquired what steps would be taken to carry out Mr. Idris's suggestion for a Watch Committee, and it was suggested by Mr. NEWSHOLME that the London members could act in this case. Nothing definite transpired, however.

The tenants of the "Elms," Strawberry Hill, desired to determine the lease they held of the Society on June 24. The solicitor is to be asked to advise in the matter.

This ended the public business.

Society of Chemical Industry.

THE meeting of the London Section at Burlington House, W., on Monday evening, March 4, was one of those occasions, all too rare in this country, when the application of abstruse science to industrial processes was exemplified by a man who had gained a reputation as a scientific investigator before he embarked in industrial chemistry. The lecturer was Mr. R. Threlfall, M.A., F.R.S., of Messrs. Allbright & Wilson, Ltd., Oldbury, and his subject was the

MEASURING AND TESTING OF PRODUCER-GAS.

The subject is too remote from the occupation of the majority of the readers of this journal to require more in these pages than an indication of the lecturer's purport, but we have still to meet with the pharmacist who is devoid of interest in the applications of science to industrial efficiency, and on this occasion there is added interest in the fact that the works in which Mr. Threlfall's experiments have been successfully carried out are well known to many in the drug-trade. Before Mr. Threlfall was called upon by Mr. Friswell (the Chairman) to read his paper, Mr. C. V. Boys exhibited and described the gas calorimeter which he has designed for the daily testing of the calorific power of the metropolitan gas-supply. This apparatus is an improvement upon Junker's, which has been used hitherto, in so far as it is more compact, and the error has been eliminated which is due to erratic heating of the exit water. The apparatus is manufactured by Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Son, Ltd., who publish an illustrated pamphlet regarding it, and it is also very fully described and illustrated in the "Notification of the Gas Referees for the Year 1907," published by the Stationery Office at 1s. 6d. The opinion of gas experts is that the calorimeter is excellent.

Mr. Threlfall did not read his paper, but, by means of lantern-slides and a running commentary, gave his audience an hour's insight into the results of five years' work in devising instruments with which boilermen and labourers can tell how much gas comes away from the gas-producers, or how much is used in the furnaces. In most cases the apparatus ultimately evolved originated in theories or methods which hitherto had been regarded as applicable only to delicate physical investigation or by learned researchers, and therein lay the fascination of the lecture to the large and distinguished audience which had gathered in the Chemical Society's room. A synopsis of the discourse had been distributed to the members, but, authentic though it was intended to be, it did not do justice to what Mr. Threlfall actually exhibited and said. In measuring gas as it comes from producers, gasometers being out of the question, advantage is taken of the velocity at which it is emitted, its density, and pressure. Most of the apparatus described showed how these factors are determined. Mr. Threlfall first gave a *résumé* of the principles and construction of the instruments employed in Pitot tube gas-measurement, and of the "static" method of measuring gas density. He then gave an account of the results of balancing the make and distribution of producer-gas over a period of several years, this being illustrated by curves which showed that an agreement within about 2 per cent. can be attained in practice. The modifications in the methods requisite for measuring pulsating streams of gas or air—*e.g.*, when produced by pumping by gas-engines—were also described, and the general principles involved in the design and testing of calorimeters were gone into. In discussing the question of the determination of sulphur in producer-gas, Mr. Threlfall showed that a gas-meter containing water is useless for accurate measurement of sulphuretted hydro-

gen, as the latter cannot be wholly absorbed. By his own methods producer-gas is found to contain 0.895 grain of H_2S and 0.192 grain of sulphur per cubic foot. In regard to the measurement of tar, he finds that dry sawdust is the best "scrubber," and he seems to have tried all the resources of the laboratory-shelves before arriving at this conclusion. He also gave details of methods for the determination of the volume of gas produced per ton of coal, and a note on the determination of producer-temperatures by a system of thermo-couples, which are read by a potentiometer, and fed by a very large Clark or cadmium cell.

These notes may serve to show the extent of the paper, and to go into further detail without the drawings would be waste of space. The remarks which followed were mainly complimentary so far as the veterans are concerned. Dr. Divers said the communication was to him like a romantic journey in which he found science really applied in industrial work; and Professor Meldola also considered it to be a rare example of the scientist's worth in industrial application. Professor Coker and Mr. W. H. Coleman also spoke, as well as others, and the audience cordially responded to the Chairman's invitation to thank Mr. Boys and Mr. Threlfall. Mr. Friswell announced that nominations for five vacancies on the committee of the Section have to be sent to the Secretary (Mr. Julian Baker) not later than March 19.

THE NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

of the Society met at the Ram Hotel, Newark, on February 27, Mr. J. M. C. Paton presiding. After dinner an ordinary meeting was held, when Mr. G. C. Jones, F.I.C., of Mistley, Essex, read a paper on "The Chemists' Relation to the Brewing Industry."

The Institute of Chemistry.

THE annual meeting was held at 30 Bloomsbury Square on Friday, March 1, Professor Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S. (President), in the chair. The reports for 1906 (see *C. & D.*, February 23, p. 282) were adopted. The ballot for the election of censors having been taken, Professor Edward Divers, Mr. David Howard, Sir William Ramsay, and Professor J. Millar Thomson were declared elected. Messrs. W. T. Burgess, P. A. E. Richards, and Walter F. Reid were elected honorary auditors. The President then delivered an address.

He remarked that the office of President had been no sinecure, but he had had the good fortune to succeed a President (Mr. David Howard) who justly enjoys a reputation as a man of affairs, and not only did he take over a carefully organised and going concern, but he had the benefit of his predecessor's valuable advice, for which he expressed his best thanks. He referred to the deaths of Frederick Chaudet, Cornelius O'Sullivan, F.R.S., Charles Tookey, and Dr. W. J. Sykes. The most important feature of the year's work had been, he said, the inauguration of examinations in chemical technology, and he thanked Dr. Ludwig Mond and Mr. Oscar Guttmann for services in this connection. He also mentioned that Latin has been deleted from the compulsory subjects in the Preliminary examination, and that the new Board of Examiners for the associateship consists of: For the Intermediate, Mr. Bertram Blount and Dr. G. G. Henderson; for the Final—mineral chemistry, Mr. Bertram Blount; metallurgical chemistry, Mr. F. W. Harbord; physical chemistry, Dr. T. Slater Price; organic chemistry, Dr. G. G. Henderson; analysis of food and drugs and of water, Mr. Cecil Cribb; biological chemistry, Dr. A. Harden; therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy, Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S. The President concluded his address by commenting on the special value of the qualifications of the Associateship and Fellowship of the Institute.

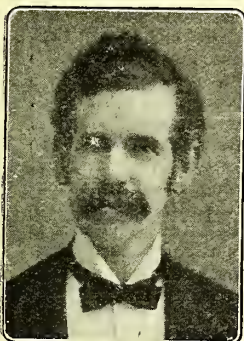
The officers and members of Council for the ensuing year were then elected, Professor Frankland being re-elected and Messrs. Guttmann and Herbert Jackson being elected Vice-Presidents.

A SHOP in Strasburg, called "The Sign of the Stag," has been occupied as a chemist's business for 700 years.

The Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

THE Leeds and District Chemists' Association is one of the largest in England, its membership at the last census being



MR. W. D. POLLITT.

110, which is exceeded only by the Associations in Liverpool and London. In Leeds they keep up the mid-Victorian conception of what a chemists' association should be. Thus they include apprentices and assistants in the membership as associates, and largely for their benefit have a library and museum. At one time classes for the pharmaceutical examinations were held under the Association's auspices, and there were other enterprises which called for zealous officers. Among these the present President of the Association, Mr. William Dibble Pollitt, has served in most capacities—as councillor, curator, librarian, Secretary (for nine years), Treasurer, Vice-President, and now President. On the only occasion in history in which a chemists' association has required a swordbearer, Mr. Pollitt discharged the duty with *éclat*. It was in the North Riding village of Osmotherley that Mr. Pollitt first saw light of day. After his schooldays were over he was apprenticed to Mr. S. Taylor, Great George Street, Leeds, and remained with him for some years as an assistant. He negotiated the Minor in June 1885, then went to Newcastle-on-Tyne for two years as assistant to Messrs. Owen & Son. In September 1887 he bought a shockingly neglected business at 107 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, and has made it one that is too good to neglect. Mr. Pollitt is a quiet man, a forcible speaker, and knows all about the Association which he presides over.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on March 5, Mr. H. W. Gregory (President) in the chair. Mr. Meek, 31 Darley Street, was elected a member. The evening was devoted to conversation.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on Thursday, February 28, there being a good attendance of local pharmacists, in addition to the following visitors: Mr. H. M. Stiles, of Doncaster; Messrs. Percy Carr, John Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., and J. B. Pater, of Sheffield. The chief business of the meeting was a paper by Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S., public analyst of Barnsley and Sheffield, on

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The author dealt with the history of legislation for dealing with the adulteration of food and drugs, and outlined the effect of the several statutes under which the law is now administered. He then referred to the more important foods brought under the survey of the public analyst, and called attention to the chief adulterants usually employed. A considerable portion of the paper was devoted to drugs and their adulterants, including camphorated oil, sweet spirit of nitre, compound liquorice-powder, cream of tartar, with particular reference to the adulteration of powdered drugs with ground olive-stones. "It may be of interest to you to know," he said, "and it undoubtedly is a very satisfactory feature, that it is my experience that the large majority of drugs found to be adulterated are obtained from non-pharmaceutical traders."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Scott-Smith at the conclusion of the meeting, which was followed by a well-attended supper.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on February 26. There were present Mr. Jos. Sankey (President) and Messrs. Boothroyd,

Turver, Greenwood, Bailey, Rosenzweig, Hodges, Laurie, Mayson, Huddart, and Johnson.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—Mr. Johnson (Hon. Secretary), in his report, referred to the loss by death during the year of the two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Lofthouse (Fleetwood) and Mr. Ashton (Blackpool). The membership has been increased by one. The balance-sheet was read and passed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following is the result of the election of officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. M. Johnson; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. Sankey, Mr. J. H. Taylor (St. Anne's-on-Sea); Treasurer, Mr. Mayson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Boothroyd; committee, Messrs. Turver, Laurie, Bailey, Hodges, and Greenwood; auditors, Messrs. O. L. Jackson and Huddart.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers were unanimously carried.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

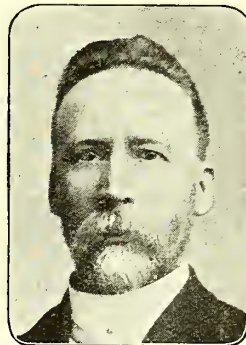
THE annual meeting was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on Monday evening, March 4. There were present Mr. J. Day (Chairman), Mr. W. Stead, Mr. A. B. Barker, and Mr. F. Mallinson (Heckmondwike), Mr. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), Mr. A. Taylor (Morley), Mr. S. N. Pickard (Ossett), Mr. G. N. Gutteridge, Mr. R. Gledhill, and Mr. R. G. Walker, Secretary (Dewsbury).

THE ANNUAL REPORT was read by the Secretary, and showed that the interest in the Association had been well sustained. Mr. Pickard, who is a member of the Retail Section of the P.A.T.A. Council, had kept them well posted up in matters concerning that Association, especially in the dispute with the Co-operative Societies. Reference was also made to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s prices, and to correspondence with twenty-three other firms who either did not protect prices or whose systems were unsatisfactory. Resolutions about this matter were also sent to seventy-six associations. The result had not been in all cases satisfactory, and had involved the Association in considerable expense. The report was approved.

THE BALANCE-SHEET, presented by Mr. Gutteridge, showed a balance in hand of 11. 2s. 6d.

OFFICERS WERE ELECTED as follows: Mr. Day, President; Mr. Barker and Mr. Broadhead (Batley), Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. Walker, Secretary; and Mr. G. N. Gutteridge, Treasurer.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Mr. Pickard reported that he and the President had interviewed Mr. A. E. Hutton, M.P. for the Morley Division, with regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Hutton said he would be pleased to do what he could for them, for he had always been in sympathy with the individual trader as against company undertakings.



MR. J. DAY.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, February 28, Mr. J. T. Hornblower (President) in the chair.

A communication regarding the decennial whip-up for the Benevolent Fund was left over till a later meeting.

Mr. L. M. Parry asked whether the Association is to take action against the Government Poisons Bill, and it was decided that the Secretary should write to Mr. Bremridge further on the subject.

The President then called on Mr. J. G. Wallbridge for his paper on the

HUMAN EYE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA COMPARED, which he illustrated by references to a camera and a model of the eye. He said the human eye and photographic camera have close resemblances to each other, but the sub-

ject is a very wide one, and he did not intend to exhaust it. Although he intended to treat the eye as an optical instrument, it must not be forgotten that it is far more than that: it is the most delicate and complicated organ of the human body. Then followed a description of light followed by references to refraction and reflection. This led up to a comparison of the eye with a stereoscopic camera. The camera is restricted in its movements, but the eye, on the other hand, may be rotated in every possible direction, yet the picture seen is in focus in every position that the muscles may place it. The eyes act in harmony with each other. Those eyes in which one or more of the motor-muscles are not of the normal length are said to have a squint. The action of the two eyes in harmony enables us to appreciate the solid state of things we see; each eye views an object from a slightly different point. This is the principle on which the stereoscopic camera is constructed, and pictures taken by it, when viewed through the stereoscope, have a relief effect. The lens cap and two eyelids were next compared, and then it was explained that although the eye is a more or less perfect sphere with the segment of another sphere in front, and the average eye is just under an inch in length from back to back, it is a marvelously small camera for such wonderful work. The lens tube or lens mount has its representation in the coats of the eye, and the diaphragm, or stop, has its counterpart in the iris, or what is popularly called the pupil, of the eye. The dioptric media of the eye and the course light travels through them was next mentioned, from the cornea, the aqueous, the crystalline, and vitreous humour. The focussing-screen and sensitive-plate were spoken of as the counterpart of the retina, except that the image is not permanently impressed on the retina, although it persists for a definite period. So far the photographic plate is not capable of producing a picture in colours.

At the conclusion, the President and Messrs R. Cleave, Parry, and Cowley joined in a discussion, and some questions were asked; and Mr. Wallbridge replying, the meeting terminated.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the White House Hotel, Hull, on the evening of February 5, Mr. A. Richardson (President) in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.—MESSRS. Robinson, Newton, Riley, Smith, and Howe were elected members.

PHARMACY BILLS.—Letters were read from Sir H. S. King, Colonel Harrison, the Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mr. Ferens, and Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, all being favourable.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.—The question of the objection of the Inland Revenue authorities to the sale of this spirit as part of liniments or other mixtures capable of being used internally was raised, and it was suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should get a test-case.

THE GREAT UNQUALIFIED.—Eight names of unqualified persons appear in the 1907 edition of Kelly's Directory as chemists in Hull, so a resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. Kenny, seconded by Mr. Chapman, asking the Pharmaceutical Society to communicate with Messrs. Kelly.

Chatsworth was selected as the place for a picnic on Whit-Monday, the inclusive fare being half-a-guinea.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.

THE Council of the Chemists' Association made a new departure in arranging for last week's meeting. It was thought that a meeting might be held at some other centre than Glasgow to create interest in the work over a wider area. In fulfilment of this idea, the chemists of Kilmarnock sent out invitations to Ayrshire chemists for a day meeting, which was held in the Ossington Hotel, Kilmarnock, on Wednesday, February 27, at 3.15 p.m. There were present Messrs. Gilmour, Sutherland, Tocher, Moir, Lennox, McAdam, Kitchin, and Crombie (Glasgow); McCowan (Paisley); Chapman, Grant, and Sherriffs (Troon); Burns, Innes, and Lochhead (Ayr); Meldrum (Irvine); McLeod (Kilwinning); Spence (Dalry); McNay, Templeton, Boyd, and Merson (Kilmarnock); and McDonald (P.A.T.A.). Apologies were intimated from Messrs. Beveridge, Millar, and Ogg (Ayr); Gemmill (Ardrossan); Nicol (Newmilns); Wilson (Irvine); Fother-

ingham (Dalry); and Stevenson (Prestwich). Mr. G. F. Merson (Kilmarnock) occupied the chair and welcomed the visitors.

Mr. Gilmour (President) gave a *résumé* of the work of the Association, and explained its constitution. He showed that trade-matters bulk largely at present in the agendas, but the question of culture is not being lost sight of. They hoped to accomplish something in the way of improving the lot of chemists, but if they accomplished nothing further than the improvement of their social relationships towards each other they would have justified their existence. Certain practical measures were then enumerated, and the President added that they hoped, by using Abraham Lincoln's dictum of "pegging away," to accomplish some good.

Mr. Lennox (Secretary) read a communication from Mr. W. L. Currie, who regretted that he was unable to be present. Mr. Currie reviewed the political position, and pleaded for "solidarity" in supporting the Pharmaceutical Council in the defence of the title. On this point there could be no compromise, he said. The title is not and never had been intended to be a trade description, and the vested interests of 16,000 individuals had to be considered as of much more value and of much longer standing than the vested interests of a few capitalist companies.—Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, in a note of regret at being unable to be present, argued upon similar lines.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland spoke on "Proprietaries and Profits," and showed what could be accomplished in bringing together contending forces and in unitedly striving after better prices.—A general discussion took place on trade matters, Messrs. McLeod, Innes, Boyd, McNay, Templeton, Tocher, McDonald, and Merson participating.—Mr. Gilmour, in his reply, said it is worth while fighting for the title, as it is the last remnant of legal recognition left to registered chemists.—Mr. Lennox moved a vote of thanks to the Kilmarnock chemists for the satisfactory arrangements they had made, which was heartily accorded.—High tea was afterwards provided for the party, and formed a suitable close to a very successful gathering.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE annual business meeting of this Society was held on February 28, at the Society's headquarters, Waring Street, Belfast, under the chairmanship of Mr. William Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (President). There were also present Messrs. Jacob Walsh, Edwin Dwyer, John Frackleton, H. Holmes, E. J. Roberts, S. Sufferin, Wm. J. Gibson, S. McDowell, Wm. Haslett, J. D. Carse, S. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer), and W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary).

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Mr. W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary) submitted the annual report, which mentioned that the membership has been increased by ten members and twenty-three associates. The rooms have proved of great service to the Society, and have been provided with a billiard table, piano, and games. The committee held eleven meetings during the year, and there were also several meetings of the various sub-committees. After referring to the Haslett memorial medal fund and other items, the report dealt with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill introduced by the Government and made to apply to Ireland, and set out the steps taken by the Society to defeat the measure, which ultimately was withdrawn. The report proceeded: "If it should be again introduced, a determined opposition must be made to leave Ireland out of the Bill. (Mr. Rankin interpolated the remark that the Bill had been introduced again, with Ireland omitted.) A guarantee fund was opened to defray deputation and other expenses incurred in opposing the late Bill, and your committee were very much surprised at the lack of interest taken in same by the country chemists and druggists and registered druggists." The report also dealt with the interview of the Society's deputation with the Law Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society *re* amendments to the Pharmacy Acts, the result of which was: (1) The Council could not agree to meet the views of the deputation *re* the service question; (2) the Council was prepared to grant increased representation, provided that the chemists and druggists and registered druggists qualified for this purpose by having a sufficient number of associates on the register.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. Gibson read the

Treasurer's statement, which showed a credit balance of over 30*l*.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and that the statement of accounts be received, congratulated the Society on the financial position. The deputation which went to London to oppose the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill had great influence in throwing out the Bill. Mr. McDowell seconded, and the reports were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—For the Presidency Mr. Jamison was unanimously re-elected. The other appointments were: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. S. Gibson, Wm. McMullan, Robt. Cambridge, John Frackleton, Saml. Suffern, Jacob Walsh, and W. J. Gibson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Rankin; Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. A. Jamison; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Gibson; Committee, Messrs. Samuel Acheson, Jas. Brown, W. J. Busby, J. D. Carse, Wm. Doig, Edwin Dwyer, A. R. Hogg, Wm. Haslett, Edgar Kee, Wm. Lytle, Wm. Martin, Samuel McDowell, W. H. R. Orr, T. W. Reynolds (Dungannon), Jas. Richardson, E. J. Roberts, J. H. Shaw, D. A. Taylor, Hugh Graham, J. Williamson, and J. Guthrie; representative on the Belfast Chamber of Commerce Council, Mr. S. Gibson.

The annual social reunion of the Society was held later, and was a very enjoyable one. Tea was provided, following which there was a musical programme and a dance. Mr. Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (President of the Society), occupied the chair.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, March 1, at 9.15 p.m., Mr. J. Tait (President) in the chair, when Mr. John Lothian read a series of

PHARMACY NOTES.

Subjoined we print the gist of these:

Lina. Ammoniac, B.P.—If in making this the solution of ammonia be shaken with the almond and olive oils previously mixed, or first with the olive oil, then the almond oil added, a liniment of a buttery consistence results; but if the almond oil and the solution of ammonia be first mixed and the olive oil afterwards added, a much more fluid liniment is obtained. This modification is suggested by Mr. A. J. Ramage, Carlisle.

Zinci oxidi,	
Calamini	aa. ʒiiss.
Liq. plumbi subacetatis	ʒiij.
Linimenti calcis	ʒviiij.

Fiat linimentum.

The following *modus operandi* has been found to give the best results: Triturate the mixed powders in a mortar with the olive oil and transfer to a wet wide-mouthed bottle, mix the liq. plumbi subacet. and the liq. calcis, add all at once and shake vigorously; a nice thick cream results. The calamine used was zinc carbonate coloured with Armenian bole.

Tinct. iodi ... ..	... mxx.
Menthol. ... ..	... gr. iv.
Cocain. hydrochloridi ... ..	... gr. iiij.
Spt. vini rect. ... ..	... ʒss.
Aquam ad ... ..	... ʒj.

Fig.: Spray the throat frequently.

The tincture of iodine forms a brownish-red precipitate of cocaine, which clots, entangling most of the menthol. A fairly presentable preparation in which the precipitate is diffused may be made as follows: Dissolve cocaine alkaloid and menthol in ʒj. of spirit; add the tincture of iodine, then the water, and shake gently.

Potassii chloratis ... ..	... ʒj.
Acidi sulphurosi ... ..	... ʒij.
Glycerini ... ..	... ʒiiss.
Aquam ad ... ..	... ʒiv.

Misce et fiat gargarisma.

The sulphurous acid is almost immediately oxidised by the potassium chlorate, so here we have a plain case of incompatibility.

Argenti nitratis ... ..	... gr. ʒ.
Ferri redacti ... ..	... gr. ij.
Kaolin et syr. glucosi ... ..	... q.s.

The pills should be made up with lanolin instead of syrup of glucose, otherwise the silver is displaced by the iron.

Ætheris ... ..	... ʒiij.
Spt. ammon. aromatici ... ..	... ʒiij.
Sodii bicarbonatis ... ..	... ʒj.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ... ..	... ʒiij.

Misce et fiat mistura. Dose: ʒj.

The ether separates in part, and it is best to make the mixture up with water to ʒvj., whereby solution is obtained, altering the dose and notifying the prescriber.

Mr. David Murray followed with a lecture on "The Stars and their Life History." Messrs. Glass, Forret, Brazier, Hill, and Rowland participated in the discussion.

Festivities.

A House Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the employes of Messrs. John Ismay & Sons, wholesale druggists, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, took place in the Princess Restaurant, Groat Market, on Friday, March 1. There was a good gathering, and among those present were Messrs. Arthur Ismay, Stanley Ismay, George Ismay (sons of the principal), W. Kerse (manager), F. Gilderdale, F.C.S. (assistant manager), Bowman, Rutherford, and Errington; Messrs. Skelton, Beck, Pigg, Mace, Liddell, and E. Dean were among the guests present. Mr. Kerse presided, and Mr. Gilderdale occupied the vice-chair. After dinner the evening was devoted to music, Mr. Liddell (conductor of the Glee and Madrigal Society), Master Harry George, Mr. Fred. Mace, Mr. Kerse, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Pigg, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Ferry, and Mr. Towle taking part. Mr. Arthur Ismay briefly replied to the toast of "The Firm."

Whist and Cricket.

A WHIST-DRIVE and prize-distribution were held by the Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club on February 28. There were over 150 ladies and gentlemen present. To obviate late-comers losing games at whist, supper was partaken of first, about 8.30 p.m.; this over, the company settled down to cards, and play was proceeded with until close on eleven o'clock, seventeen hands having been played. When the scores were announced it was found that luck had been evenly distributed. The winners of the prizes were found to be: Ladies—first, Mrs. Wilson, 133 points; second, Mrs. Hurst, 132 points; the consolation prize for the lowest score going to Miss Hardy (ninety-three). The gentlemen provided a tie for premier honours, and on cutting the first went to Mr. Barton and the second to Mr. Askham, with 123 points each. The "Certificate of Merit" for the lowest aggregate went to Mr. Camomile, with ninety-five points, who had had the pleasure (?) of remaining at one table for ten hands. Mr. H. A. Martin acted as M.C. The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. F. J. Brett, wife of the President of the club. A feature of the evening was the presentation of last season's cricket prizes to the following: Batting-prize, cricket-bat (donor, Bovril, Ltd.), to J. H. Miles; bowling-prize, cricket-ball (donor, Mr. T. Hill), to C. A. Forryan; fielding-prize, fountain-pen (donor, Mr. G. E. Marfitt), to H. W. Huzzard. The cricket club are eagerly looking forward to their meeting with both Notts and Sheffield clubs during the coming season.

Teesside Diners

THE sixth annual dinner in connection with the Teesside Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Stockton, on February 27. There was a good attendance, over which the President (Mr. W. T. Coltman, Middlesborough) presided, supported by the Mayor of Stockton (Alderman J. Harrison), Messrs. T. M. Clague (Newcastle), T. Brayshay (Stockton), Holt (Yarm), Dr. H. Milner Hughes (Stockton), Mr. H. Middleton Taylor (Middlesborough), J. Gregory (Stockton), H. M. Morgan (Parke, Davis & Co.), and others. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Sir Robert Ropner, Bart., M.P., Mr. H. Samuel, M.P., and Mr. J. Harrison, J.P. (Sunderland). The after-dinner proceedings were very pleasant.

The Chairman submitted the usual loyal toast, which, having been duly honoured, was followed by "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. Brayshay. He referred with regret to the absence of Mr. Harrison, of Sunderland, which was caused by illness in the family. Mr. Clague responded. Referring to the untimely end of the Pharmacy Bill last year, he expressed the wish that instead of going to Parliament they could go to the doctors and ask them for the legislation they wanted, for he felt sure they would get it there on just the right lines. (Hear,

hear.) Mr. Holt proposed "The Medical Profession," to which Dr. Milner Hughes replied. Mr. H. Middleton Taylor proposed "Stockton and Middlesborough," the Mayor of Stockton responding; while Mr. Richardson submitted "The Teesside Chemists' Association," to which Mr. J. Gregory and Mr. W. R. Brackenbury responded. An excellent musical programme was presented, to which the following contributed items: Messrs. D. J. Jones, J. W. Thompson, and G. Wilson Sudlow.

The Pharmacie Centrale Banquet.

THE Banquet given last week by M. Charles Buchet, Director of the Pharmacie Centrale de France, to celebrate his nomination as Officer of the Legion of Honour, deserves, says our Paris correspondent, to take a prominent place among the most successful pharmaceutical functions that have been held in Paris. M. César Duval, Senator of the Haute Savoie, and himself a pharmacien, presided at the banquet, as the delegate of the Minister of Commerce. There were considerably over 200 guests present, and these included the most prominent representatives of both scientific and commercial pharmacy, while the members of Parliament who had accepted invitations numbered sixteen, and included Dr. Cazeneuve, MM. Astier, Bachimont, and other well-known pharmacien-deputés. Among the other guests I recognised Dr. Viron, this year's President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and M. Schmitt, the Vice-President; Dr. Vaudin, President of the General Association of French Pharmacists; M. Haller, the eminent chemist; M. Ed. Perrier, Director of the Paris Museum of Natural History; Mr. Astor Boisselier, London Representative of the Pharmacie Centrale de France; M. C. Grinon, President of the Council of Supervision of the Pharmacie Centrale, and many others. The leading members of the staff of the Pharmacie Centrale were also present in good force, and to a number of them medals were distributed in the course of the evening for their long and faithful service. Six speeches were made at the end of the dinner. M. César Duval, in very felicitous terms, proposed the health of M. Charles Buchet, and gave some interesting details of the Pharmacie Centrale and its ramifications. In replying at some length, M. Buchet spoke in appreciative terms of the assistance he received from his staff, and said his object was to always maintain a high standard for pharmacy, and he was gratified to feel it had met with some measure of success.

Junior Pharmacy Ball.

THE twenty-sixth Junior Pharmacy Ball was held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., on March 6. Dancing commenced promptly at 9 p.m., and, with the assistance of Mr. Mortlake Mann's orchestra, a delightful programme was gone through. About midnight the company, numbering 350, adjourned to the supper-room, where Mr. Frank A. Rogers took the chair. Towards the end of supper Mr. Rogers made a speech. He said he did not know why he had been asked to preside, because he was not a dancing-man; but he was glad to be with them because he had met so many friends. He could quite understand why it was called the Junior Pharmacy Ball, because he saw so many young ladies present. It was just fourteen years since he had occupied a similar position, when he was President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association. Some of the ladies he then met were again present, but they hardly looked a year older. A scene such as the present augured well for the success of pharmacy. It was a good sign that so many who were engaged in a worrying and trying calling could cast it aside for a few hours and bask in the sunshine. He proposed two toasts—"Success to the Junior Pharmacy Ball," coupled with the name of Mr. J. E. Southon and the Committee, and "The Ladies." Mr. Rogers also referred to the good work that Mr. Percival Trick had done as a steward for six years. Mr. J. E. Southon (Hon. Secretary), in reply, thanked the stewards, who had made the ball so successful. He said it deserved the support of all in the trade, for the reasons that the Committee and stewards all gave their time free, and that any surplus was sent to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

After supper dancing was recommenced, and continued with renewed vigour until nearly 4 a.m.

Much credit is due to the M.C.'s, Mr. C. W. Martin and Mr. R. L. Cassie, for the active manner in which they carried out their duties. The Committee present included Mr. R. D. Dixon, Mr. A. H. Solomon, and Mr. H. C. Wright.

Belladonna for Laudanum.

AT the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, March 2, before Mr. Justice Ridley, George Frederick Handel Bartlett (51), chemist and druggist, carrying on business at 38 Battersea Park Road and elsewhere, surrendered to his bail, and was indicted for the manslaughter of Mary Elizabeth Morris by belladonna poisoning. He was also charged on the Coroner's inquisition. Mr. Arthur Gill appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. George Elliott (instructed by Mr. Hanne) defended. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones watched the proceedings on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Council.

The defendant having formally pleaded not guilty,

Mr. Gill said he had gone carefully through the evidence with his friend Mr. Muir, and had come to the conclusion that there was no evidence upon which he could invite the jury to convict the defendant; therefore, with his Lordship's sanction, the prosecution would be withdrawn.

Mr. George Elliott said this lamentable case would never have occurred if the defendant's assistants had carried out his instructions, for what they did was in entire opposition to what he had told them to do. No one deplored what had taken place more than the defendant, and it was a thing that would always remain in his mind, and for which he could only express his greatest regret. He had at his command an unbounded amount of evidence, including that of the doctor who was called in, which would tend to show that the defendant is an able, careful, and skilful dispenser. As he had said, this sad incident would always be in his mind. It might be that Mr. Bartlett was to some extent civilly liable, but he did not for a moment think that a criminal charge could have been sustained.

His Lordship said that to convict in this case would, in his opinion, have been stretching the criminal law, for he knew of no authority by which a man could be held responsible for the action of his servants who had acted in entire opposition to his direct orders. In returning a verdict of manslaughter against the defendant he was inclined to think that the Coroner's jury did not fully consider the consequences of their act, and he could not help thinking that this was not fully explained to them. By direction of his Lordship, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. Bartlett, who was overcome at his sudden liberation from a grave charge and the severe strain, at once left the court with his friends, the proceedings having lasted only a few minutes.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 59/4 Makers of 1d. and 2d. linen-polish tablets.
- 58/10. Address of N. Palau & Co., formerly of Paris.
- 58/1. Who are the makers of Christy's blood-pills?
- 58/43. Who supplies soft soap in 28-lb. zinc buckets?
- 49/12. Agents or shippers of Taylor's Bermuda arrow-root.
- 57/27. Who are the makers of Ruby mixture used in veterinary practice?
- 52/51. Who is the maker or agent for Bell's liq. pini sylvestris, ext. malti exsicc., and tablets of papayaus?

EGYPTIAN TRADE INCREASES.—Under the heading of "Chemical Products and Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.," imports into Egypt during 1906 amounted to £260,297, compared with £162,411 in 1905. This increase is said to be due almost entirely to additional shipments of chemical manures.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILLS.

The Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is now down for second reading on Monday next, but a further postponement must then be looked for. Apart from the issue of the text of the Bill, there is not much fresh information to give in regard to the position, though an active lobbying, both for and against the Bill, still continues.

Mr. Winfrey's had the ninth position after Estimates on the orders for March 6, and was not reached. It now stands for second reading on March 11. Blocking motions against it have been put down by Mr. Barker, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Duckworth.

Mr. John Barker is Liberal member for Penrhyn and Falmouth, and the founder and head of John Barker & Co., Ltd., 42 to 97 Kensington High Street, London, W.

Mr. Cross, the member for Camlachie division of Glasgow, is a manufacturer and dealer in agricultural and horticultural poisons; and Mr. James Duckworth, member for Stockport, is the head of a big grocery business and a director of the Boots' Companies.

Mr. W. Field gave notice on March 6 to move that the Bill shall include Ireland. Mr. Field is Nationalist member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, and President of the Irish Cattle-traders' Association.

POISONS IN SECOND-HAND BOTTLES.

Mr. John Burns on March 4 informed Mr. Clynes, who asked whether his attention had been called to complaints expressed by bottle-manufacturers against the use of second-hand and discarded jars and bottles, that so far as the use of such bottles in the sale of poisons is concerned he has brought the matter under the notice of the Privy Council. He added: "It does not appear to me that there are any existing regulations which could be applied by the Local Government Board or by local authorities to meet the complaints referred to."

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Goddard Clarke has reintroduced his Weekly Rest-day Bill.

Mr. Bell introduced, on March 4, a Character Note Bill "to make it compulsory upon employers to supply a reference note to a person leaving their employment and desiring one."

SYNTHETIC *versus* NATURAL DYE.

The Secretary for India has informed Mr. Rees that he is not aware that tests recently made by experts at Cawnpore regarding the relative merits of natural and synthetic indigos resulted in proving the superiority in all respects of the natural dye.

FAILURE OF SHOP-HOURS ACT.

Mr. Seddon and Mr. T. F. Richards have put down motions for March 13 in this matter in terms similar to Sir Charles Dilke's (*C. & D.*, February 23, p. 299).

THE WOOLWICH EXPLOSION.

In reply to Mr. Lyulph Stanley, the Secretary of State for War stated on Monday that there was no iodide of nitrogen in the research laboratory in the chemical research magazine.

TRADERS AND RAILWAY-RATES.

The President of the Board of Trade on March 6 received, at the House of Commons, a deputation from the Railway Companies Association against the provision in the proposed Railway Contracts Bill with reference to owners' risk rates. Mr. Aspinall, general manager of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, denied that the English railway-rates compare unfavourably with German rates, and Sir Charles Owens, general manager of the London and South-Western Railway, maintained that about 99 per cent. of the traders are satisfied that they receive fair and honest treatment from the railway companies. Mr. Lloyd-George, in reply, said he had received from all parts of the country expressions of dissatisfaction from traders and chambers of commerce with regard to railway-rates. He anticipated that the Bill would pass its second reading with little or no opposition.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The uses of the Imperial Institute were discussed in Parliament on March 6, on the Colonial Services supplementary sum. Mr. Morton objected to the grant of 1,500*l.*, as he said the Institute had improperly spent large sums of money granted by the City and the Colonies. Mr. Churchill, in reply, said the services rendered by the Imperial Institute well repaid the grant which was given to it.

Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

THIS Bill was published on March 1, and can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin, price 1*½d.* If required to be sent by post, *½d.* should be added for postage. The Bill is prefaced by a memorandum, as follows:

In 1901 a Departmental Committee was appointed to consider what alterations should be made in the list of poisons scheduled under the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (Report Cd. 1442, 1903). Clause 1 of this Bill gives effect to the recommendations of the Committee, with some slight modifications subsequently considered necessary.

The Departmental Committee also inquired into the present facilities for obtaining sheep-dips, weed-killers, and other poisonous substances for use in connection with agriculture and horticulture. The Committee recommended that power should be given to license persons, other than chemists, to sell such articles. Clause 2 of the Bill enables local authorities to grant such licences in places where the reasonable requirements of the public are not now met.

Clause 3 makes good an omission in the existing law by requiring that where a registered chemist carries on his business in more than one shop, there should be a duly qualified manager in every shop where the chemist does not himself superintend the business.

Clause 4 makes some amendments of detail in the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society with regard to the conditions on which persons may qualify to become chemists, changes which have been asked for by the Society and recommended by the visitors appointed by the Privy Council.

Clause 5 enables regulations to be made in order to safeguard the sale and distribution of certain poisons commonly employed for domestic and industrial purposes.

The Bill consists of six clauses and a schedule, as follows:

A BILL TO

Regulate the sale of certain Poisonous Substances
and to amend the Pharmacy Acts.

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Schedule A. to the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (which specifies the articles to be deemed poisons within the meaning of that Act), is hereby repealed, and the schedule to this Act shall be substituted therefor.

2.—(1) So much of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as makes it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisons, unless he is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and conforms to regulations made under section one of that Act, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture or horticulture, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is duly licensed for the purpose under this section by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under this section, but nothing in this section shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provision of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or of the Arsenic Act, 1851, relating to poisons:

Provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council amend this provision by adding thereto or removing therefrom any poisonous substance, and upon any such Order being made this provision shall have effect as if the added poisonous substances were included therein and the removed poisonous substances were excluded therefrom.

(2) Before granting any licence under this section the local authority shall take into consideration whether in the neigh-

bourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied.

(3) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations as to—

(a) the granting of licences under this section and the local authorities by which such licences may be granted; and

(b) the duration, renewal, revocation, suspension, extent, and production of such licences; and

(c) the keeping, inspection, and copying of registers of licences; and

(d) the fees to be charged for licences and for inspection and copying of registers; and

(e) the keeping, transporting, and selling of the poisonous substances to which this section applies;

and generally for the purposes of carrying this section into effect.

(4) An Order in Council under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

3.—(1) Any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, carries on the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bonâ fide* conducted by himself or some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and unless the name of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises, be guilty of an offence under section fifteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

(2) The provisions of section sixteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which enable the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue his business so long as such business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a duly qualified assistant shall be construed as enabling such executor, administrator, or trustee to carry on the business if and so long only as in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and the name of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

4. The power of making byelaws conferred by section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be deemed to include the power of making byelaws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(a) Requiring persons desirous of presenting themselves for examination by the said society to produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical training in the subjects of the examination;

(b) Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding colonial diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered;

(c) Providing for periods of time and courses of study in connection with the qualifying examination, and dividing such examination into two parts.

5.—(1) It shall not be lawful to sell any poison to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller of the poison, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with; and if any person sells any such poison otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section or of any Order in Council made thereunder, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) The poisons to which this section applies are sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soluble salts of oxalic acid, and such other substances as may for the time being be prescribed by Order in Council under this section.

6.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1907, and shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and eight.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Arsenic and its preparations.

Alkaloids—all poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named in this schedule and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Aconite, aconitine, and their preparations.

Atropine and its salts and their preparations.

Cantharides.

Cocaine and its salts.

Corrosive sublimate.

Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides and their preparations.

Emetic tartar.

Ergot of rye and preparations of ergots.

Morphine and its salts and preparations containing one or more per cent. of morphine.

Picrotoxin.

Prussic acid and its preparations.

Savin and its oil.

Strychnine and its salts.

PART II.

Almonds, essential oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid).

Antimonial wine.

Belladonna and its preparations, other than those included under atropine.

Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of.

Carbolic acid and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues containing more than three per cent. of those substances except preparations for use as sheep-wash or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture, contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purposes for which the preparations are intended.

Chloral hydrate and its preparations.

Chloroform and liniment of chloroform.

Cocaine and its salts, preparations of.

Corrosive sublimate, preparations of.

Digitalis and its preparations.

Morphine and its salts, preparations of, containing less than one per cent. of morphine.

Nux vomica and its preparations.

Opium, and all preparations of opium.

Poppies, all preparations of, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*papaver rhæas*).

Oxalic acid.

Precipitate, red.

Precipitate, white.

Mercuric iodide.

Mercuric sulphocyanide.

Strophanthus and its preparations.

Strychnine and its salts, preparations of.

Medical Gleanings.

Trypsin in Cancer.

DR. W. S. BAINBRIDGE, of New York, communicates to the "British Medical Journal," March 2, a preliminary statement on the treatment of cancer with trypsin. It refers particularly to the leading case cited by Dr. Morton and Dr. Saleeby, giving particulars of it and of the histological examination of the tissues, the effect of which is to throw doubt on the realisation of Dr. Beard's hypothesis that trypsin induces degeneration of cancer-cells. Dr. Bainbridge, however, writes chiefly with the object of dissociating himself from the more optimistic views of Dr. Morton, and he says:

Let it be understood that the present communication is in no respect a report on trypsin. The writer, as has been stated, has been giving the treatment a trial since October 1906, by means of the enzymes, trypsin, and amyllopsin, with the adjunct remedies and the dietetic and hygienic regulations advised by Dr. Beard, but it will be many months before the detailed reports of these experiments will be published in full.

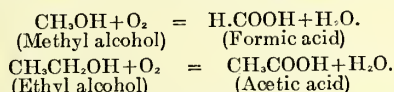
In an editorial note which endeavours to justify the antagonistic position it has exhibited to the treatment, our contemporary, in concluding, says: "Are we to reject trypsin without further trial? That would scarcely be scientific, for, though its curative properties are not proven, there is some evidence that in certain cases at least it alleviates some of the worst features of the disease."

Short title, commence-
ment, and
extent.

Formic Acid.

I.—By COLVIN GATES, Ph.C.

THOUGH formic acid was originally obtained from *Formica rufa* (the red ant), its occurrence is very common in the animal and vegetable worlds. It plays an important part in plant life, and in human beings its presence has been proved in the blood, spleen, and perspiration. In chemical composition it is very nearly related to acetic acid, formic acid being an oxidation-product of methyl alcohol, while acetic acid is derived from ethyl alcohol:



On a small scale the acid is produced by the decomposition of oxalic acid by glycerin. Commercially, it is produced by passing carbon monoxide into a solution of caustic soda under certain conditions. The sodium formate produced is then distilled with an acid sulphate, when the acid is obtained in a fairly concentrated condition; indeed, at standard pressure the distillate from any dilution contains 77 per cent. A solution containing 25 per cent. of real acid (H.COOH) is in the German Pharmacopœia. It is a colourless liquid, having a pungent odour resembling sulphurous acid.

Formic acid and its salts are powerful reducing-agents. When treated with salts of silver or mercury rapid reduction takes place. A solution containing 10 per cent. has been used outwardly to excite the circulation in paralysed limbs. Stronger solutions act in a similar manner to glacial acetic acid, blistering the skin. The impure acid is used as a substitute for citric, tartaric, and lactic acids in dyeing wool. It is only quite recently that a pure solution of formic acid has been placed on the market as a commercial article.

Though preparations containing the acid have been in use for centuries as household remedies, it is only lately that Dr. Clement, a Continental practitioner, in recalling this fact, has proved by experiments its value as a powerful stimulant of muscular action, and in tonic effects it is closely allied to kola, coca, and caffeine. Its beneficial effects were observed in the morning lassitude of highly nervous patients. The dose recommended was 8 to 10 drops of the 25 per cent. acid three or four times daily. It should be taken well diluted with water. It is also given in the form of sodium and calcium salts in doses of 5 to 15 grains thrice daily. Calcium formate $[\text{Ca}(\text{COOH})_2]$ is a white crystalline salt, much more permanent than the sodium compound. Both salts are freely soluble in water.

Biological experiments have shown that formic acid is without injurious action on the human body. Though some have suggested that it passes through the body unchanged, I am more inclined to believe that it suffers oxidation like its near relative, acetic acid. Quantities of formic acid, equivalent to 4 oz. of strong vinegar, produced no harmful effect, and the urine was found to be free from formates. These experiments have been made to show that it is innocuous. Its use is now recommended as a substitute for citric, tartaric, and phosphoric acids in the manufacture of aerated waters. Under the name of "Alacet," a very pure solution of formic acid has been brought to my notice. It contains approximately 60 per cent. by weight of pure acid.

Owing to its low molecular weight, formic acid has very powerful neutralising properties. Thus 46 by weight of this acid is equal to 70 of citric acid, 75 of tartaric acid, and 76.6 of Alacet. I find in practice that 3 fl. oz. of Alacet is required to acidulate 1 gal. of lemon syrup. Lemonade made with formic acid is quite indistinguishable in taste from one prepared with citric acid. It has powerful antiseptic, therefore anti-fermentative, properties, and I trust that this short note may stimulate others to experiment with it.

II.—By THOMAS STEPHENSON, Ph.C., F.C.S.
(Reprinted from "The Prescriber.")

The therapeutic action of formic acid is that of a powerful muscular tonic and stimulant, allied in its effects to

coca or caffeine. Taken internally it dispels lassitude, and allows of increased muscular exertion being performed without fatigue. It has been given successfully in cases of tremor. In diphtheria, Dr. Croom ("Edinburgh Medical Journal") recommends 5 to 20 minim doses every four hours as a means of obtaining regularity of the pulse and improvement in the general nutrition. The acid stimulates the striped muscle throughout the body and acts directly on the heart, thus increasing the resisting power of the patient.

The acid used medicinally is a 25-per-cent. dilution. This has been given in doses of 2 to 10 minims, three or four times daily, well diluted with aerated water or neutralised with an alkali. Dr. Bratford Couch ("Medical Record") has given it hypodermically in rheumatism, using a 2½-per-cent. solution, 8 minims as an injection. These injections being painful, he suggests the simultaneous injection of a few drops of 1-per-cent. cocaine solution, changing the seat of inoculation each time.

The medicinal application of formic acid has led to the employment of its salts, the formates, as a suitable form for its administration. They produce the tonic effects of the acid, acting at the same time as a diuretic, and causing no gastric disturbance. They have been employed in phthisis and pneumonia, and have been found to improve the appetite. The tonic effect has also been noticed in ocular fatigue, an instillation of sodium formate 1 in 50 being found to improve the tone of the motor muscles of the eyeball. They have also been used in gout, as much as 22 grains of lithium formate or 45 grains of the sodium or potassium salt being given daily.

Sodium Formate, $\text{H.COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, is most used. It is a white, somewhat deliquescent, crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. The dose is ½ to 3 grains.

Potassium, Calcium, and Lithium Formates are similar in properties and doses. The calcium salt is less soluble than the others.

Strychnine Formate occurs as white crystals, very soluble in water. It combines the nerve-toning properties of strychnine with the muscular tonic action of formic acid. The dose is ⅓ grain.

Quinine Formate exists as an acid and a basic salt. It has been proposed for hypodermic use, but neither form is suitable; the former is too acid, the latter too insoluble.

Cocaine Formate has been prepared. It forms crystalline needles, soluble 1 in 40 of water, 1 in 2 of alcohol, and insoluble in olive oil or vaseline.

It is not advisable to prescribe formates in powders or cachets, as the salts are deliquescent; the reducing-properties of the acid and its salts should also be borne in mind when ordering in combination with other drugs, such as mercurials.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Rusting of Iron.—Dr. Gerald T. Moody has contended that iron cannot rust in the absence of carbon dioxide, but Dunstan has repeated the experiments, and the results show that iron rusts freely in the absence of carbonic acid provided that iron, oxygen, and liquid water are brought together.—*Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1907, 64.

Chinese Sassafras.—Mr. W. B. Hemsley, in "Kew Fullein" (1907, 2, 55) gives a historical and descriptive note on *Sassafras Tzumu*, Hemsley, collected by Mr. Wilson in the Patung district of Hupeh. It appears to have some of the characteristics of American sassafras, but its economic value depends upon the fact that it is "a valuable timber-tree, which, on the authority of Dr. A. Henry, sometimes attains very large dimensions."

Protein Analysis.—Professor J. R. Green has contributed to the January number of "Science Progress" an article on protein hydrolysis, in which he indicates how Cohnheim discovered in animals an enzyme, or a group of enzymes, which he called "erepsin," as distinguished from trypsin, while independently Vines had arrived at the conclusion that the so-called trypsin in plants is composed of two enzymes acting at different stages. As to the identity of the proteases in animals and plants, it can only be said, remarks "Nature," that arguments tending in this direction may be adduced.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 7.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals has again been on a small scale, and few features of interest have transpired. Citric acid has been excited, prices having further advanced owing to scarcity. Tartaric acid is also firmer, makers asking higher prices. Sulphate of magnesia has also stiffened, the prices for English now being quoted without discounts. Quinine is flat and lower on heavy bark shipments, but business is almost at a standstill speculatively. New Norwegian cod-liver oil is dearer, with quotations irregular, but demand is as yet only small. Menthol and peppermint oil are lower and in poor consumptive request. Sarsaparilla is in good inquiry, but stocks are extremely small. Senega is tending firmer. Buchu is firm, and cascara sagrada is quiet, but several dealers believe we shall yet see higher prices later. Vanilla is dearer at auction. The changes of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bromoform Citric acid Cod-liver oil Opium Vanilla	Epsom salts Senega Tartaric acid	Euonymin Pepper	Antimony (reg. and crude) Bismuth sali- cylate Cocoa butter Menthol Peppermint oil Quinine (sec. hands.)

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, March 6: The news in regard to the opium-crop is serious, owing to further frosts and cold weather. The Americans are endeavouring to purchase Karahissar at 10s. 2d.; but sellers are firm, and an advance is fully expected.

NEW YORK, February 28: Business in drugs is active. Opium is firm at \$3.45 per lb. for druggists' in case-lots. Quinine is easier at 21c. per oz in bulk. Copaiba is advancing at \$1.25 per lb. for Para and pure is quoted 80c. Round buchu-leaves are strong at 22c. per lb. Norwegian cod-liver oil is firmer at \$26 per barrel for new. Taraxacum is scarce at 12c. per lb.

NEW YORK, March 7: Opium has advanced to \$3.50 per lb. for druggists'. Copaiba is scarce at 72c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 9c., and the market is bare of dandelion-root at 20c. Jalap is easier at 16c. Cod-liver oil is firm at \$26 per barrel, and Mexican sarsaparilla is active at 9c. per lb.

BERGEN, March 6, 6.20 P.M.: The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 4,144,000, against 13,393,000 at the corresponding date of 1906, and the output of steam-refined cod-liver oil has now reached 3,903 barrels, against 12,172 barrels last year. The weather continues stormy, and the fishing is practically at a standstill. Market is quiet but firm at 80s. per barrel f.o.b. for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil.

Arrivals.

Among the drugs, chemicals, etc., which have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from February 28 to March 6 inclusive are the following: Albumen (@ Havre), 10; annatto (@ Jamaica), 34; argol (@ Lisbon), 14;

arsenic (@ Melbourne), 75; benzoïn (@ Singapore), 115 cs.; bird-lime (@ Kobe), 50 cs.; bismuth ore (@ Sydney), 22; buchu (@ Cape Town), 57 Calabar-beans (@ W.C. Africa), 19; camphor (@ Hong-Kong) 50 cs. and 51 cs. *in tr.* (@ Hamburg) 105; camphor oil (@ Ostend), 7; cardamoms, 184; carbolic acid (@ Rotterdam), 50 cks.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 16; chloral hydrate (@ Hamburg), 8 cs.; cinchona (@ Havre) 42, (@ Peru) 32; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 154 cks.; citronella oil (@ Batavia), 5 dms.; cochineal (@ Las Palmas), 25; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam), 22; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 132 cs.; essential oils (@ Ostend) 10, (@ Messina) 95, (@ Havre) 10, (@ Hong-Kong) 25 cs., (@ New York) 113; galls (@ Shanghai) 100, (@ Hong-Kong) 100, (@ Persia) 440; gentian, 31; ginger (@ New York) 264, (@ Hong-Kong) 175, (@ Jamaica) 134; glycerin (@ Brisbane), 42 dms.; guaiacum (@ New York), 10; honey (@ San Francisco) 821 cs., (@ New York) 35; ipecacuanha (@ Cartagena) 41, (@ Monte Video) 13; jalap (@ Hamburg) 15, (@ New York) 7; lactic acid (@ Boston), 39; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 20 pps.; lemon oil (@ Messina), 33; lemongrass oil (@ Tuticorin), 40; lime oil (@ Dominica), 9 pkgs.; lysol (@ Hamburg), 12; menthol (@ Marseilles), 20 cs.; myrrh (@ Aden), 12; nux vomica (@ Calicut), 73; opium (@ Marseilles), 26; orange-peel (@ Hamburg), 14; phosphorus (@ St. John, N.B.), 400 cs.; quillaia (@ Valparaiso), 398; quinine (@ Rotterdam) 10, (@ Amsterdam) 36; rhubarb (@ Havre), 7; roots (@ Rotterdam), 21; roots, barks, etc. (@ New York), 166 pkgs.; sarsaparilla (@ Havre) 13, (@ Jamaica) 5; seedlac (@ Madras), 14; senna (@ Tuticorin), 148; senna (@ Suez) 41, (@ Alexandria) 100; sticklac (@ Singapore), 25; tartar (@ Messina), 34; tragacanth (@ Bushire), 168; turmeric (@ Madras), 168; wax, bees' (@ Havre) 46, (@ Suez) 19, (@ Boston) 15, (@ W.C. Africa) 29, (@ Hamburg) 15, (@ Jamaica) 6; wax, Japan (@ Hamburg), 50; wine lees (@ Portugal), 108.

Heavy Chemicals.

A quietly steady business is being transacted in the heavy-chemical market, and at all the main centres of the industry manufacturers are fairly well supplied with orders. There is a somewhat heavier demand for export, while that for the home trade keeps up well. Main products, especially in the alkali-department, are on the firm side, and inquiries on forward account are heavier. Values all round are steady, and show little fluctuation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA still continues a very quiet market, but on the whole the parcels available for prompt delivery have been taken up well. A slightly heavier demand has been experienced on export account. Present nearest figures are as follows: Beckton, 12l. 2s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 11l. 17s. 6d.; London, 12l.; Leith, 12l. to 12l. 1s. 3d.; and Hull, 11l. 17s. 6d.

BENZOLS not being in over-abundant supply for prompt delivery are on the whole firm: 90 per cent. at 11d. per gal. and 50 per cent. at 11½d. to 1s. per gal.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—A steady and regular demand is being experienced in this branch, and the larger consumers are taking out their contracts very satisfactorily, while there are a fair number of odd orders from elsewhere. Prices generally are on the firm side. Crystal alum lump, 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. per ton; lump in tierces, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton; and ground in bags, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. per ton. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton for ordinary strength in usual casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs, and usual extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous cake, 50s. to 55s. per ton, and alumino-ferrie, 50s. to 60s. per ton, according to quality, condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, high strength Al₂O₃ and purest quality, 12l. to 13l. per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Special pulp quality, dried and in lumps, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., and ground 38s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, finest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., and second quality 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Continental Markets.

CITRIC ACID is much sought after for prompt delivery, but it is exceedingly scarce, and even second-hands can help but little. Newly made goods should begin to appear on the market in March, but it is unlikely the current price, which now stands at 365m. per 100 kilos. for lead-free goods, will be affected until quantity is offered.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The prices for metal have not given way in the least, and consequent on the good demand a continued scarcity is to be expected, with probable maintenance of high values. On the other hand, there is a hesitancy in the market for sulphate, with some pressure to sell prompt goods, and prices are consequently easier. Naturally it can only be a question of 1 to 2m., as there is no definite cause to lead to a downward market.

GLYCERIN is much inquired for, and the market has a firm

tendency. Most buyers have taken advantage of the relatively low prices prevailing some time ago, and the makers have disposed of the most of their production for the next few months at between 90m. and 92m. for double-distilled 28°.

HYDRASTIS.—A somewhat less active business has weakened the market. Business in good autumn-dug root has been done at about 14.50m. to 15m. per kilo., on which basis America is offering.

RHUBARB has been in active demand for some weeks, and can only be bought at advancing prices as the stocks in Germany have been much reduced. Arrivals from China can only be counted on from the new harvest in July. A further improvement in values for all kinds appears therefore to be assured.

SULPHONAL.—The considerable rise in price which took place some weeks ago has for the time being confined business to second hands, which is available at 22m.

ACID, BENZOIC.—Ex gum is quoted 2s. 8d. per lb. net, and that ex toluol has been advanced 2d. to 1s. 11d. net.

ACID, CITRIC, is extremely scarce on the spot, with an excited market. Foreign crystals have been advanced fully 1d. per lb. to 1s. 10d., and English is now 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. Special makes of English have been sold at 1s. 11½d., and the price for a limited quantity is now 2s. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The English makers' price has advanced to 1s. per lb., and foreign is unchanged at 11¼d. for powder or crystals.

ALOES.—A parcel of Socotrine in kegs has arrived, part fine hard hepatic. Curaçao in gourds is still held at 90s. for the best lots; good Curaçao liver is inquired for, but is scarce. The market is almost bare of Cape aloes, the demand having been principally for the Continent.

ALOIN is a shade easier at 2s. 10d. per lb. for English make.

ANTIMONY is lower, Japanese crude having changed hands at 64l. per ton, and for English regulus the quotations now range from 98l. to 102l.

ARSENIC is very firm at 35s. per cwt. for English powder in quantity in casks, and 37s. 6d. in kegs.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Dealers report that the supplies obtainable from abroad are quite unequal to the demand, and prices are firm at from 55s. to 65s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BENZON.—There has been a good demand for Sumatra at between 6l. and 7l., principally for export, and the market is almost depleted of these grades. The arrivals at the warehouse amount to 50 cases of Sumatra and 50 cases Palembang, the latter of fair quality.

BISMUTH SALICYLATE has been reduced 6d. per lb., to 5s. 9d., and the physiologically pure to 7s. 6d. per lb.

BROMOFORM has been advanced 5d. per lb. to 3s. 7d. per lb. net.

BUCHU is firm, with further sales of good green round at 10d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—A fair quantity of Japanese 1-cz. tablets have changed hands at 4s. 8d. per oz. spot, the value of 2½-lb. slabs being about 4s. 8d. also. From 365s. to 370s. has been paid for crude Amoy on the spot, about 100 cases changing hands. A report has been circulated to the effect that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to restrict the refining of Formosa camphor to Japan alone. If this news should prove true the already acute situation will be accentuated.

CANARY-SEED.—Spanish is quoted from 50s. to 60s., and sales of Mazagan have been made at 36s., c.i.f.

CAPSICUMS.—Sales of large stalky Java at auction were made at 23s.

CHAMOMILES met with a steady sale at about 120s. per cwt. London terms.

CHILLIES.—Fair yellowish Mombasa were bought in at auction at 20s.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe have been as follows:

February.

	Amst. lb.		Amst. lb.
1907 ...	1,428,000	1903 ...	661,000
1906 ...	744,000	1902 ...	524,000
1905 ...	726,000	1901 ...	748,000
1904 ...	1,062,000	1900 ...	641,000

January-February.

	Amst. lb.		Amst. lb.
1907 ...	2,861,000	1903 ...	1,254,000
1906 ...	1,341,000	1902 ...	1,464,000
1905 ...	1,507,000	1901 ...	1,748,000
1904 ...	1,917,000	1900 ...	1,256,000

CLOVES.—At auction fair bright Zanzibar were bought in at 7½d., and good picked Penang in cases at 1s. 2d. per lb. Privately a good business has been done for delivery, including March-May at 7½d. to 7¾d., June-August at 7¼d. to 7¾d., and for arrival November-January has been sold at 6¾d. d/w.

COCOA-BUTTER.—In auction 90 tons of Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb., being ¼d. lower. At the Amsterdam auction on March 5, 70 tons Van Houten's were offered, and sold at from 93½c. to 91¼c. (average price, 92.40c.), against 95.20c. at the previous auction; 10 tons de Jong sold at 87¼c. to 88¼c., and of 5 tons Mignon offered, 240 kilos. sold at 87½c. per half-kilo.

DILL-SEED.—Sales of East Indian have been made at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—An arrival of two cases fine bright seedy lump has taken place, the value of which is 9l. per cwt. Ordinary dull lump is quoted 6l.

ELEMI.—A parcel of 60 cases is about landing, and will probably be offered next week.

EPSOM SALTS are firmer owing to the increased cost of production, which in turn has led to the abolition of the discounts varying from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. In large-casks 85s. per ton is quoted, kegs offering at 100s. per ton for English make.

EUONYMIN is rather easier, at 18s. per lb. net for finest green quality.

GAMBOGE is firm in the absence of arrivals, and the stock here is decreasing; 17l. is the price of fair Siam pipe, and 15l. 15s. will buy ordinary drossy pipe of mixed fracture.

GENTIAN is offered at from 21s. to 22s., c.i.f. terms.

GINGER.—At auction ginger was steady; 312 bags washed Cochin were offered, and a few sold at 29s. 6d. for very wormy; good, slightly wormy, was bought in at 37s. Ordinary small, damaged Jamaica sold at 60s., and good common has been sold privately at 72s. 6d. Japan is firm with business at 23s. and buyers.

GRAINS OF PARADISE offer at from 45s. to 46s. per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—An arrival of 10 barrels fair glassy block has taken place.

GUM ARABIC.—In Soudan gums prices are firm, the sales including hard reddish at 27s. 6d. up to 31s. per cwt. for fair sorts. Higher prices are asked for Senegal gum (Bas de Fleuve), being held at 25s., f.o.b. Bordeaux. East Indian gums continue quiet, but stocks here are only small and mostly inferior grades. No. 1 Ghatti has been sold at 34s., c.i.f., for March-April shipment, and for No. 2, 22s. 6d. is wanted.

IPECACUANHA.—The ss. *Thames* from Cartagena has arrived with 41 packages of Cartagena root, and the ss. *Amazon* from Monte Video with 13 bales of Matto Grosso; 25 of Minas have also arrived. Subsequent to the auction, sales of Minas were made at from 7s. 6d. for low to 7s. 9d. per lb. for fair; Rio is quoted at 8s. 3d., and Cartagena at 6s.

IRON SULPHATE remains firm at from 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton, and the quantities offered are only moderate.

LEMON-JUICE.—New crop English is quoted 1s. 6d. per gal.

MENTHOL is lower, with sales of Kobayashi near at hand at 8s. 1½d., c.i.f., and March-April shipment at 8s. 3d., c.i.f., from second hands. Spot is now quoted at 8s. 3d. for Kobayashi.

MORPHINE is very firm in view of the latest news from Smyrna reporting further damage to the autumn and spring poppy-sowings.

MYRRH.—Small sales of fine have been made at 5l. 5s. per cwt. Fair pale sorts are held at 90s.

OIL, ALMOND, is firm, and the prospects are for an advance, as almonds are difficult to buy. Pressers are not at all keen sellers at the present price of 2s. for sweet, B.P.

OIL, ANISEED.—Quiet at 5s. 4d. per lb. spot, 5s. 2d. c.i.f.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is quoted from 12s. to 12s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

OIL, CASSIA, is dearer, small sales of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. having been made at 5s. 11d. to 6s. spot.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is very scarce on the spot at 2s. per lb., and for shipment 1s. 10d., c.i.f., is quoted.

OIL, COD-LIVER, again dearer. Quotations, however, vary considerably, one agent quoting 77s. 6d., f.o.b., for March and 72s. 6d., f.o.b., for April-May shipment, but for the finest brands of Lofoten oil from 85s. to 87s. 6d., v.i.f., is asked for prompt shipment, and small sales have been made at these figures; last year's Lofoten oil has been sold on the spot at 77s. per barrel. As yet there has only been a small demand for the new season's oil, buyers holding off. Newfoundland is firmer.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 25 (received too late for our last issue) that, unfortunately, the week has again been almost a blank, so far as regards the catch, bad weather still prevailing. The statistics give the following results:

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	3.3	10	1.4
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	3,134	6,414	1,083
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	2,450	3,600	700
Boats in Lofoten ...	4,928	4,274	2,412
Weight of 100 cod (kilos.) ...	300-270	265-255	235-230
Number of livers required to fill an hectolitre ...	290-350	350-450	380-500
Percentage of oil in the liver	52-55	52	46-50

It will be seen from the above that this year's cod is in excellent condition—the fish are heavy, livers are large and very fat. It is therefore all the more deplorable that the fishermen have been condemned to idleness for weeks, and that the very best fishing period will pass without a corresponding result.

However that may be, people have not yet lost all hope of a reasonable output of the campaign, as March may bring calmer weather. For the moment the tendency of the market is very firm, with rapidly rising prices for refined oil for prompt delivery. The exports from Bergen were 1,238 barrels, against 1,760 barrels last year.

Advices from Bergen manufacturers, dated March 2, state that the cod-fishing is still hindered by stormy weather. Consequently the supplies are extremely small, and the market is firmer again at from 84s. to 90s. per barrel, f.o.r. Hull, for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil.

Writing again on March 4, our Bergen correspondent states during the past week stormy weather has prevailed, and only on one or two days were the fishermen able to go to sea. To-day's statistics give the following result:

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	4.1	13.4	3.4
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	3,903	12,172	2,606
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	3,280	4,621	1,461

As will be seen, the increase since last report is quite insignificant, and a remarkable feature is that a much larger proportion of the liver is this year reserved for the so-called "raw" oils. People are rather discouraged by this long period of enforced idleness, and the market has been excited. Finest Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil for prompt delivery has been sold up to 80s., f.o.b. Bergen, a price that would not be maintained if fishing was permitted to take place in a regular manner for only half a week. In fact, the reports during the few days that fishing actually took place were good. Great masses of fish were to be seen "under the coast," and as the livers are large and fat, a considerable quantity of oil might easily be produced. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,375 barrels, against 1,999 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Spot business in new oil now landing is being done at 4s. 9d. per lb., which price is much below those asked from Messina.

OIL, OLIVE.—A steady business is being done, good edible quality being quoted at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per gal.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, continues inactive. Japanese demethylised has been sold at 5s. 10½d. spot, and American tin oil is now quoted 9s. Small sales of H.G.H. have been made at 13s. to 13s. 1½d. spot.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—A dull and declining market early in the week gave place to an excited one on Wednesday,

and prices that day advanced fully 1s. 9d., closing at 52s. for American on the spot.

OIL, WOOD.—Sellers of Hankow quote 33s., c.i.f., delivered weights.

OLIBANUM.—The chief inquiry is for pale drop, but the arrivals of the new crop so far are quite unsuitable for buyers' requirements, being poor in character and colour. Retail sales of old crop have been made at about previous prices.

OPIMUM.—In sympathy with Smyrna advices, which again report frosts and cold weather, prices are firmer, and several lots have been withdrawn from the market. Persian has been in demand for export at from 10s. 3d. upwards.

SMYRNA, February 23.—The sales amount to 64 cases, comprising three cases Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 9s. 9d., 15 cases choice Karahissar t.q. at 9s. 11d. to 10s. 1d., 34 cases examined Karahissar at 10s. 2d., and 12 cases Yerli t.q. at 10s. 9d. to 11s., c.i.f. European ports. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,134 cases, against 1,452 cases at the same time last week.

SMYRNA, March 1.—The sales amount to four cases only. The interior reports are that much snow has fallen, which fact delays the already late spring sowings.

PEPPER.—At auction eight bags fair Ceylon sold at 5d. per lb. Privately fair, on the spot, is quoted 4½d., and for arrival March-May shipment is offered at 4½d., c.i.f., d/w., both prices being easier. No white pepper was offered at auction, but the market privately is firm, with sales at 6½d. to 6¾d. for Singapore. April-June shipment has been sold at 6½d., c.i.f., at which price there were buyers on Wednesday.

PIMENTO.—Quiet at auction, with sales of fair at 2½d. per lb.

QUININE.—The heavy bark-shipments from Java have accentuated the depressed feeling in second-hands, and values have declined. Small sales of the usual German brands of sulphate have been made at from 8d. to 8½d. per oz.

RHUBARB.—Some 80 cases, mostly rough, round, horny, High-dried, have arrived.

SARSAPARILLA, in spite of the high prices, is moving off well into consumption, second-hand holders reporting small sales of Lima-Jamaica at 3s. 6d., while a little grey Jamaica is obtainable at 4s. 9d. Good red Native-Jamaica is worth 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. The arrivals comprise 13 bales grey Jamaica, 2 bales rough Lima description, and 10 of Honduras, while seven of red native are close at hand.

SENEGAL is tending firmer at 2s. 2d. per lb. net on the spot.

SHELLAC continues firm but quiet on the spot at from 210s. to 214s. for ordinary to fine TN, and for good to fine Orange marks from 240s. to 255s. is quoted. A. C. Garnet is 192s. 6d. to 195s. spot and 195s. c.i.f., and G.A. 190s. spot. Futures have been quiet, with sales of May delivery at 205s. to 209s., and August 205s. to 208s.

SPERMACE is in fair demand at 1s. 3½d. for American refined.

STAR-ANISEED.—An advice from Hong Kong dated January 25 states that no offers are obtainable. The new crop is said not to exceed 2,000 piculs, which have all been sold.

THORIUM NITRATE.—The present price, which has recently advanced, is 33s. 5d. net per kilo.

TURMERIC.—Sales of good bright Madras finger have been made at from 27s. to 28s., and split Cochin bulbs at 11s. 6d. Bengal is quoted 20s. to 21s.

VANILLA.—At auction the small supply of 180 tins was offered, of which about half sold at an advance of 6d. to 1s. for good to fine, but common foxy and split were 2s. per lb. dearer. The following prices were paid: *Seychelles*, fair to good, 8 in., 16s.; 7½ in., 13s.; 5½ to 7½ in., 8s. 6d. to 11s.; 5 to 6½ in., 9s. to 9s. 9d.; 3½ to 6 in., 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; good splits, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; common, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; mouldy, 5 to 6 in., 4s. 9d. *Zanzibar*, fair, 8 in., 11s. 6d.; 5 to 6 in., 7s.; 4 to 5½ in., 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; common, 5s. to 7s. *Fiji*, fair to good, 7½ to 8 in., 8s. 6d.; 7 to 7½ in., 8s. to 9s.; 7 in., 8s. 9d.; 4 to 6½ in., 7s. to 8s. 3d. per lb.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Small sales of Japanese have been made at 67s. 6d. spot.

The Wormseed Plant.

The only known growth of genuine *Artemisia* in the world is found in Turkestan, chiefly in the district of Taschkent, in the Province of Syr Daria and in Dvzhiksaks, says the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazette." It belongs to the nomad Khirgises. Ten years ago, out of the very densest growths of *Artemisia*, occupying thousands of square versts, the local Department of Agriculture formed Treasury "quit rents" which were let at auction to large local santonin-factories, granting them the permission to gather blooms of the plants. In 1906 the former Governor-General (Subbotich), of Turkestan, charged his council to consider the question of letting out this agricultural product. The council found the constitution of the "quit rents" to be contrary to local regulations, and now proposes their immediate suppression with the simultaneous restitution to the Khirgises of the arbitrarily abrogated right of disposing of the plant. At the same time the council attaches great importance to the maintenance of the Russian production of santonin, stating that for the development of the local factories it is absolutely necessary to impose an export duty on *Artemisia* and uncleaned santonica. The acting Governor supports this conclusion in a representation to the Minister of Trade and Industry.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of February 1907, and to the stocks on February 28.

	February		Stocks		1907	
	Landed	Delivd.	1907	1906	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes..... cs, etc.	102	124	210	362	138	257
"..... gourds	154	—	192	—	364	172
Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot .....pkgs	2,043	1,061	4,841	9,572	2,271	1,788
Balsams ... cks, etc.	5	7	474	374	10	29
Calumba bgs	—	103	257	200	—	136
Camphor..... pkgs	185	800	800	328	1,474	1,580
Cardamoms .. "	275	364	1,373	1,508	671	561
Cinchona..... "	439	333	5,229	7,478	909	723
Cocculus indicus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocineal "	148	58	338	574	267	165
Cubeb's "	—	5	533	471	—	—
Dragon's-blood... "	2	34	88	193	2	42
Galls..... "	274	399	1,381	189	645	576
Gums—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammoniacum .. "	—	—	10	3	—	1
Animi "	77	109	181	308	162	172
Arabic "	722	626	8,441	6,223	2,540	1,936
Asafetida..... "	286	257	353	971	286	286
Benzoin "	200	290	965	581	336	441
Copal..... "	3,643	4,015	13,879	17,536	6,378	8,064
Damar "	490	660	2,383	2,171	996	1,311
Galbanum .. "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge..... "	—	16	54	5	9	39
Guaiacum .. "	7	2	54	54	7	2
Kauri ... tons net	92	327	1,217	1,393	488	637
Kino..... pkgs	—	—	58	68	—	1
Mastic "	—	2	1	20	—	6
Myrrh, B.I. "	96	14	291	203	118	28
Olibanum .. "	69	348	2,273	1,416	352	525
Sandarac "	150	72	619	470	284	250
Tragacanth..... "	766	1,301	4,862	5,195	2,378	2,612
1pecacuanba .. "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena .. "	4	7	47	24	17	24
E.I. ("Johore") .. "	31	42	24	25	78	72
Matto Grosso .. "	—	10	47	113	5	22
Minas "	41	7	52	34	45	11
Jalap..... bls	4	1	50	70	4	3
Nux vomica.....pkgs	39	28	115	124	67	28
Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aniseed, star... cs	—	8	50	118	10	18
*Cassia..... "	—	2	25	68	20	14
Clove..... pkgs	158	137	212	214	244	307
Cocnut ... tons	35	70	164	230	118	121
Oil..... cks, etc.	151	136	579	486	191	329
Palm tons	—	—	2	—	—	3
Quinine lbs	20,186	4,406	222,064	172,869	32,717	17,243
Rhubarb chts	57	95	188	159	103	118
Sarsaparilla..... bls	47	72	42	88	126	152
Senna "	262	437	1,520	2,969	672	548
Shellac..... "	2,865	4,153	10,867	19,167	6,961	8,553
Turneric..... tons	6	15	244	225	33	26
Wax—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees' pkgs	252	585	1,948	1,731	955	1,193
Vegetable..... "	—	13	110	169	10	115

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Laboratory Ambitions.

SIR,—Would any brother chemist who may have passed into laboratory work give another one, who is anxious to do the same, a hint or two respecting the procedure necessary? I am a Major man with tastes and inclinations analytical, which I have endeavoured to augment. Would someone kindly say what examinations are necessary to qualify for the position? Not having matriculated, I am debarred from any which demand this.

ROJAM. (54/61.)

The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

SIR,—Adverting to the correspondence ament the above which appeared in your columns a short time ago, I regret that "Manchester Pharmacist," who expressed a desire to assist in the regeneration or rejuvenation of the Association, has not yet responded to my invitation, because I can assure him that I wish in all sincerity to see a greater interest taken in the work of the Association. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will permit me to remind him, and all others, that this is the month when nominations for the Council must be sent in, as the election takes place in April.

Yours faithfully,

Chorlton-cum-Hardy, March 2.

HARRY KEMP.

Nurses and Chemists.

SIR,—Probably most chemists have experienced annoyance from the interference by nurses in giving information to patients as to the cost-price of various articles, etc. To-day I had a nurse inform me that she considered it part of her duty to enlighten her patients as to the wickedness of chemists in charging such exorbitant prices, and usually recommended them to Messrs. Boots, etc. For instance, she had charge of a case which she considered a hard one, although the patient was staying at a Brighton hotel. The doctor prescribed a mixture of nepenthe and spirit of chloroform. The wicked chemist charged 1s. 3d. for dispensing it. She pointed out to her patient that it cost about 3d., and in her disinterested philanthropy she purchased a supply of nepenthe and spirit of chloroform and from that day made it up herself. Surely, Sir, this "takes the cake."

Yours truly,

Northwood, March 2.

H. B. SHARMAN.

Breaking Bulk.

Mr. E. Fowler, chemist and druggist, Hessle Road, Hull, recently wrote to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue suggesting that the revenue from patent-medicine stamps would be increased to 2,000,000l. annually if the privilege of breaking bulk was withdrawn, as his thirty years' experience has shown him that the class of people who buy advertised nostrums would buy full boxes if smaller quantities were not obtainable, and that the stamp ought in fairness to be a guarantee to the purchaser that he is getting the article he asks for. Mr. Fowler has received the following reply:

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London,

February 8, 1907.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you

that they have recently had occasion to consider the practice of "breaking bulk" referred to in your letter, under which persons holding patent-medicine vendors' licences break open duly stamped packets of articles liable to medicine stamp-duty, and sell the contents singly or in small quantities, loose or in plain unsealed packets, without payment of further duty.

After full consideration of all the circumstances bearing on the matter, and having regard to the legal questions involved, they do not propose to take any steps to interfere with the present practice, which has been in existence during a long period.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. E. STOODLEY, Secretary.

Australia Indignant.

The "New York Times" says: "Sir Alexander Swettenham was intentionally offensive, yet the case is one for guffaws and not indignation. Remembering how some American officers have grated, it is a consolation to recognise that other nations are also troubled with fools."

SIR,—The above quotation just about covers what perhaps one ought to feel after reading the recent reports in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST re Victorian Foods Act. The high and mighty stand taken by the English proprietors makes an Australian mad, but the conceit they show is typical of the average successful English (more particularly London) business-man. They seem to think they are "the whole show" and "the real thing," resenting any *rules, laws, or regulations* of any other country that in any way interfere with their being able to dump goods (which may be unsaleable in Great Britain) upon the market. English manufacturers on the whole have nothing to complain of with regard to the treatment they have received from Australia. She has been a good customer, meeting her liabilities under the most trying circumstances, and the business-people of England should be the ones to mete out praise for the grit and enterprise displayed by their customers on this side of the world.

We have politicians who gyrate, but most of these are English born.

We condemn the actions of our children and reprove them, but we resent the interference of uncles and aunts.

The writer's experience of English business-men is that they will not take sufficient trouble to make themselves acquainted with Australian conditions and requirements, whereas American business-men do take the trouble, although they don't call it trouble themselves, to understand us, and, what is more, they act upon the advice of their Australian representatives. American business-men have not more brains than Englishmen, but they use them more.

Representations, when made with sweet reasonableness by English business-men, will meet with every consideration by the people of Australia, who, I am thankful to say, have inherited one of the gifts that England has to bestow—the English sense of fair play.

It is recognised that English proprietors have been good friends to the Australian newspapers, but the obligation has been mutual. One thing must be recognised—that proprietors of newspapers are *too English* to be frightened into a course of action by threats of financial loss.

The Commerce Act is a fool measure based on the English Merchandise-marks Act, and, of course, will be used by the Protectionist party for all it is worth, and will cause trouble to our own people.

If the English proprietors are anxious about their trade with Australia, why do they not apply for a Royal Commission, to be composed of members of the London Chamber of Commerce, to visit this country and inquire into trade conditions as they affect Great Britain? I feel sure that every facility would be extended to them by the Australian people. My identity is sufficiently disclosed to all who take the trouble to inform themselves in Australian history by signing as

PROVINCIAL. (35/37.)

Sydney, N.S.W., January 25.

[The italics are our correspondent's, but some of his observations are intended to be emphasised with capitals, which, however, we think unnecessary.—EDITOR.]

A Fly Story.

SIR,—In sorting the *C. & D.* of last year I came across the Coloured Supplement of September 1, containing a note from a correspondent giving a formula for keeping house-

flies out of houses, entitled "A Hundred Years Ago." In the month of August 1859 I was in the old city of Nuremberg, and the men who showed me the wonders of that place also brought me to the meat-hall and drew my attention to the fact that, although all windows stood wide open and flies were sitting outside upon the window-frames in swarms, not one went inside, and I saw several flying in, but they never came deeper into the hall than a few inches, and went out again as quick as possible. The person accompanying me said, "You see, sir, this is a wonderful thing. No fly goes, or dare go, into the hall because in the year 1812 a butcher came to Nuremberg and drove the flies out by magic. He told the flies they must never enter the hall again for the next hundred years, so you see, sir, the man said they can only enter again after the year 1912." I also saw something similar in Ulm, but there I was told that a composition is painted inside along the frames; the smell of it the flies hate and turn back at once. It might be of interest if any of the many subscribers to the *C. & D.* would take the formula for making the mixture into his consideration and perhaps a cheaper preparation might be invented, the more as cantharides have a good price—perhaps insect-destroying powder or anything else as substitute for cantharides might do. If any such preparation could be made and sold at a reasonable price, a person could do a good and profitable business. See the quantity of Tanglefoot fly-paper that is sold in this place alone by the shopkeepers. I, for my part alone, have used three packets of twenty-five double sheets of that paper since December last.

Faithfully yours,

C. BEYER.

Steytlerville, February 2.

Old Handbills.

SIR,—In the Winter Number of the *C. & D.* I noted the reproduction of an old-time counter-bill. Mementoes of those wonderful "good old times" are extremely interesting; and to-day, in looking through an album of odds and ends (flotsam and jetsam of a sort of "pharmaceutical Odyssey"), I came across two specimens of elegant advertisement, produced (as far as I can ascertain) in the early 'forties or thereabouts. They are beautifully printed on gilt-edged rose-tinted notepaper. The first runs as follows:

THE ASSEMBLY.

Extensively Patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of England and France.

An exquisite Combination, deriving its New, Elegant, and Refreshing Odour from a happy admixture of Essences: can only be compared to a Fresh Nosegay of excelling sweetness.

This delightful ensemble forms a condensed Conservatory for the Boudoir of the *élite*, accessible at all seasons, and is confessed by oracles of the *beau-monde* to be the very Perfection of a Perfume for the Handkerchief and Toilet.

To be obtained only of

GEORGE MARK,

Chemist,

14 GEORGE STREET, PLYMOUTH

The second is, if possible, still more "elegant" and delightful:

Plymouth, 14 George Street.

I have the honor to call your attention to an elegant and fragrant Wash for promoting the health and beauty of the skin, for removing sunburn, freckles, redness, scurf, etc., and for the prevention of roughness so prevalent during the winter season, imparting a more natural bloom to the complexion than has ever before been produced by artificial appliances.

The above is prepared by me from the original recipe of the eminent Italian Physician, Antonio Valismieri, and named by Lavater, on account of its marvellous efficacy, THE LEGACY OF HEBE.

Soliciting the favor of your patronage,

I am your obedient Servant,

GEORGE MARK.

"Appliances" is good. It will be observed that Mr. Mark uses the Rooseveltian orthography—*e.g.*, "honor" and "favor"—in the second bill, but not in the first. Like a mingled whiff of old rose-leaves and bears' grease, one is carried back in imagination to the gay old days of the "Last of the Dandies," not to mention Tigg Montague, Esq., and Mr. Mantalini.

Yours truly,

OCCIDENS. (27/91.)

The Minor Examination.

SIR,—I cannot understand the various accounts given by students who have lately passed the Minor examination, for there seems to be some variance between them and the Syllabus. Quite recently a student reported that he had found cadmium iodide in a complex "salt" submitted for examination, and this statement has been so often made in my recollection that it cannot be that our young friends are all mistaken. Assuming, therefore, that they are correct, and have had cadmium iodide to test, what justification is there for giving it? In the very latest Syllabus it is not a required metal. Another and somewhat more important point is the far from "elementary facts" which the botanical questions involve as recorded by the candidates. It may be argued that the pass or "pluck" is not dependent upon the more advanced questions, but a desire on the part of the examiner to gauge the extent of the student's knowledge on the subject. I observe that the Syllabus is altered in small matters from time to time, and sufficient warning is not given of the change, nor is any note made of the change at the time of issue of a fresh Syllabus. The only hint is that "all previous issues are cancelled," which does not quite satisfy those who ask for and expect a little more warning. It might be advisable for the courteous Secretary of the Society, through the medium of the journals, to notify any change, however slight, in the Syllabus. In my own experience the plants for recognition have been changed occasionally, and the unofficial drugs dropped out from time to time and others inserted without any warning whatsoever. May I also ask, When does a new Syllabus become the official one: at the moment of issue or six or more months hence? In my opinion the materia medica part of the Syllabus needs vigorous pruning, and the whole matter requires the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council as well as those who, like myself, make their living by

TEACHING. (32/6.)

Pepsin Testing.

SIR,—With reference to the letter in your issue of March 2, regarding the "Assay of Pepsin and the Bromine-process for the Determination of Peptone," we beg to point out that we were not "led to adapt the biuret reaction to the determination of peptones on account of the incomplete precipitation of these proteids by bromine." The fact is, we carried out the work for the purpose of devising a process which would be simple, rapid, and sufficiently accurate for pharmaceutical requirements, and it was during this work that we experienced difficulty in using the bromine-method. We refer Mr. Tankard to Allen's "Com. Analysis," vol. iv., p. 352, footnote 2, where it appears that residual nitrogen found in the filtrates was determined and added to that obtained from the bromine-precipitate. This is exactly what we experienced in this part of the process, which obviously necessitates a double determination of nitrogen. Allen states: "It was found impossible to obtain perfectly clear filtrates, the residual nitrogen in which was accordingly determined by Kjeldahl's process." Our difficulty was not so much in obtaining clear filtrates as in obtaining them free from peptone. We got out of this difficulty by determining the total nitrogen in the albumen used, and then the nitrogen in the zinc-sulphate precipitate, the difference being taken as nitrogen existing as peptone. This was fully explained in the text of our paper. Regarding the results of other workers, we do not question their correctness, as we do not expect that they would disregard Allen's precaution of determining the residual nitrogen in filtrates from the bromine-precipitations. Regarding the simplicity and rapidity of our process we do not agree with Mr. Tankard "that it possesses little, if any, advantage in this respect over the method devised by Allen," as we have found it most useful in assaying pepsins where a large number of samples had to be dealt with in a limited time.

Yours faithfully,

WM. B. COWIE.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Edinburgh, March 5.

Letters in Brief.

PHARMACEUTICAL ETIQUETTE.—M.P.S. (51/71) asks: "Is it etiquette or justifiable for an assistant who has set up in

opposition to his late employer to call upon his (late employer's) customers and induce them to deal with him, under the plea that he is a young beginner and has a wife and children?"

BEBERINE SULPHATE.—Ph.C. (51/40) informs us that he ordered 1 oz. of beberine sulphate from a wholesaler and received an article labelled "Hydrastin," which was returned, under the impression that it was a mistake. He was then informed that the two articles are identical. Declining to accept this explanation, "Ph.C." again asked for beberine sulphate, and he forwards to us a sample of a brown resinoid, which was supplied and marked "berberin." It is remarkable that there should be a wholesale house completely ignorant, apparently, of the fact that beberine sulphate is a salt of the alkaloids of the bark of *Nectandra Rodia*, which was formerly in the British Pharmacopœia.

Dispensing Notes.

Ung. Hazelini.

SIR.—May I ask your readers' opinions as to what should be supplied for ung. hazelini, as on the following prescription?—

Ung. hyd. ox. rub. ...	...	...	3j.
Cocainæ hydroch. ...	...	...	gr. viij.
Ung. hazelini ...	...	...	3ss.
Adip. lanæ ad ...	...	...	3j.

SPARKS. (49/11.)

What was Wanted?

Liq. iodi ... 3ss.

Ft. applic. For the side. To be painted over every morning.

SIR.—Will you kindly say which preparation should be supplied for the above prescription, ordered in a case of pleurisy? I used the liq. iodi fort. of the present B.P., and am told it is wrong. Perhaps others will give their opinion.

Faithfully yours,

IN DOUBT. (50/59.)

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Henricus (50/3) asks: "How is an assistant or manager whose goods or furniture is at a branch or premises he is managing placed in the event of the proprietor from some cause or other not paying the rent? An assistant managing a branch at a certain sum per week, with gas and house free, would not, apparently, be a lodger, and would in consequence have no rent-book to prove it." [So far as we know this point has not been decided. It is always a question of fact whether or not the relationship of landlord and lodger exists, and we think our subscriber's goods on the premises would be liable to distress.]

Cliftonite (44/71) says: A died two years ago, leaving to B's children (minors) a sum of money and a portion of real estate. B has read the will at Somerset House, but has had no intimation from the trustees and executors, nor from the lawyer. What is B's duty to his children in the matter, and can B, as the next-of-kin to his children, demand to know how the trust money is invested and in whose name? The real estate had, according to the will, to be sold (at the discretion of the executors and trustees), but they are collecting the rents instead. What about these rents having to be accounted for? [It is a general rule that beneficiaries are entitled to be informed as to the state of the investments, etc., and our subscriber should apply on their behalf to the executors for the information. It is probable that the will provides for the income of the property to be paid to a certain person for life, and upon the death of that person a portion of such income would probably go to subscriber's children, but as to this we cannot give an answer without seeing a copy of the will.]

A. A. J. (55/60).—If you require petrol for your own use and not for sale no licence is necessary, nor has any notification to be made. If for sale, apply to the town clerk or local superintendent of police for a petroleum licence. He will put you in touch with the officer who looks after this matter. It is necessary to have a separate storehouse for the petrol in any case, the construction of which (usually brick with an iron door) and the location must be approved by the officer acting for the local authority. As the latter has power to place conditions on the licence, one of these may be a limitation of the amount to be kept in store at one time, this being consistent with the conditions of the neighbourhood.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

E. S. B. (43/23).—BOOK ON TOILET-PREPARATIONS.—There is nothing published on this subject that covers the ground of the first chapter in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." We have seen German and French books on the subject, but the matter always seems to be treated from the layman's point of view.

G. C. J. (43/17).—MENTHOL SNUFF.—There are ten formulæ for this in the *C. & D.*, October 27, 1906, p. 662, to which please refer.

R. E. O. (43/13).—BLOOD-PURIFYING MIXTURE.—What you require is one in which the active principle is potassium iodide. As you have "Pharmaceutical Formulas" it is not necessary for us to repeat any of the formulæ there given.

Cannock (28/65).—TREATMENT OF DECAYED STONE.—The best method of preserving old stonework is that recommended by Professor Church in the case of the stonework of Westminster Abbey, but as you do not give any details of your requirements it is possible the stonework you wish to preserve is not yet decayed. Originally silicate-of-soda solution was used as a stone-preserved, and next Professor Church suggested the alternate application of a solution of free silicic acid in water and baryta-water. The latter answers well for new stonework, but as the silicic acid clogs the pores of the surface the baryta-water cannot penetrate a sufficient depth. As the mischief in the case of ancient buildings in London is caused by the sulphuric anhydride in the atmosphere (from the combustion of coal) acting on the lime carbonate, Professor Church argued that the best way would be to convert the lime sulphate into something harder which would act as a binding material for the disintegrating stone. This reasoning led to the employment of baryta-water alone. The surface of the stone is cleaned by a jet of air or dry brush and baryta-water sprayed on by means of a pneumatic diffuser. The spraying is repeated at intervals of two or three days until the surface of the stonework has become hard enough to bear the application of larger quantities of baryta-water by means of a brush. The baryta-water is manufactured by dissolving 10½ oz. of barium-hydrate crystals in 1 gal. of distilled water, the salt being a speciality of Messrs. Julius Hülsen & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. In country places where the amount of coal burnt is comparatively small, it may be necessary to first introduce in the stone a sulphate, a 3-per-cent. sulphate of aluminium solution being suitable. New buildings in London are also being treated at the present time to a preservative process, which consists in first cleaning the surface by a sandblast, then heating it with a smokeless flame, and rubbing in white paraffin wax.

L. E. T. (43/64).—PAINT-REMOVER.—There are two classes of liquid paint-removers at present in use—(1) those that depend on the use of caustic alkali, and (2) those in which a paint solvent is used, this kind being the newer introduction. The following is an example of the first variety:

Caustic soda	...	...	...	2 lb.
Whiting	...	...	...	3 lb.
Flour	...	...	...	12 oz.
Water	...	...	...	1 gal.

Dissolve the caustic soda in part of the water, and add to the whiting and flour, previously mixed to a cream, with the rest of the water. One pint of this is mixed with enough water to make 2 gals. of liquid ready for use.

The powders are put into this liquid to form a marker, although the starch is useful in preventing the fluid from drying too quickly. The liquid is painted on and allowed to remain for a few hours before being scraped off. The second class of paint-removers requires the use of such solvents as acetone, bisulphide of carbon, fusel oil, and turpentine. One variety consists of about 7 parts of fusel oil and 1 part of turpentine; while in the case of the more volatile solvents some solid paraffin is introduced to delay evaporation.

E. A. B. (43/2).—HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.—The silky appearance of the household ammonia is a matter of the kind of water used in preparing the solution. If you give us some idea of the direction in which your experiments have been taken we may be able to help you. A young Australian investigated the best conditions for producing cloudiness in this preparation, a report of his work being published in the *C. & D.*, April 28, 1906, p. 648.

Norseman (46/33).—OVARY-TONIC FOR POULTRY.—This is a dilution of syrup of the hypophosphites, but the proportion of acid is greater than usual. You do not say anything about the dosage.

R. P. (42/40).—(1) COPYING-INK.—See *C. & D.*, November 24, 1906, p. 806. (2) RED INK.—The modern red inks are aqueous solutions of an aniline dye. The most suitable dyes are eosin, erythrosin, phloxin, ponceau scarlet, and cotton scarlet, and the proportions vary from 1 gram in 50 to 80 c.c. of water, the tinctorial power of the dyes being unequal. The older red inks were compounded with a colouring base, such as cochineal or carmine or brazil wood. Recipes for these are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Copper (41/66).—REMOVING FUR FROM KETTLES AND BOILERS.—The chemical methods involve the use of hydrochloric acid, which softens the deposited lime-salts, but the mechanical processes are generally employed on account of their cheapness. The tinker, for instance, removes the deposit from a copper kettle by battering the outside, and when the deposit has chipped off straightens those parts of the kettle that have been misshapen in the process.

W. T. T. (42/3).—MOLASSES FODDER.—The molasses used in the preparation of food for animals is the by-product of sugar-refineries. It is diluted with water and mixed with the dry fodder, this being then exposed to evaporate the water. The advantage of molasses fodder is that animals take their food more readily, and if care is taken that the molasses is not acid no ill effects are produced on the digestion. A purgative effect is occasionally noticed, and has been traced to the succrate of potash—one of the constituents of the molasses. Molasses is in itself a nutrient.

Beacon (159/33).—PRECIPITATING TANNIN.—Gelatin would take out the tannin from a vegetable infusion, but your inquiry is couched in too general terms for us to answer specifically.

W. B. R. (Quetta) (40/34).—(1) LIQUOR PEPISIN.—This title would indicate an acidulated glycerin solution of pepsin, such as that given in the "Bournemouth Formulary":

Soluble-scale pepsin	...	...	3v. ʒj.
Dilute hydrochloric acid	...	...	3ij.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	3j.
Glycerin	...	...	3ij.
Chloroform-water	...	...	3x.
Distilled water to	...	...	3xx.

Dose: 5ss. to 3j. (3j.=pepsin gr. ij.).

There are other recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." (2) "CORKED" WHISKY.—We do not know an effectual remedy for whisky with a cork taste, as the purification-process must de-etherise the spirit at the same time as the cork taste is being removed. Filtering the whisky through animal charcoal will both deodorise and decolorise the spirit. The spirit-merchants who supplied the whisky should be communicated with, as the evil is due to the use of inferior corks, although not always preventable unless prepared corks are used.

R. T. L. (44/16).—Although we were not able to give you any information in regard to the artificial-flower compound we shall keep the matter in mind.

X. Y. Z. (42/49).—Your inquiry was replied to in the *C. & D.*, February 16, p. 278.

J. G. (48/74).—MOISTURE-ABSORBER FOR BALANCE-CASE.—It is usual to place a vessel of calcium chloride in a balance-case for the purpose of absorbing moisture and so preventing rusting. Unless, however, the calcium chloride is frequently renewed, it is questionable whether it is much advantage, as when moist the salt ceases to absorb water, and may itself give the damp atmosphere it is desired to avoid. We have also seen a vessel of strong sulphuric acid in a balance-case, but the same objection applies, with the addition that the acid may contain volatile acids as impurities which adds corrosion to the moisture. Burnt lime is also used.

J. S. (42/58).—(1) POLISHING-LIQUID.—We can think of nothing cheap and suitable for suspending tripoli in paraffin oil as a polishing-liquid, unless by using soft paraffin so as to give a product midway between a liquid and a paste. Tripoli is displaced nowadays by kieselguhr, of which many varieties are obtainable in commerce. (2) We cannot spend time on the "supposed perfume"—it seems, on a cursory glance, to be paraffin oil with which a little citronella has been mixed, but the paraffin is not disguised, neither is the citronella.

E. G. (48/59).—REMOVING TATTOO-MARKS.—The method has been explained so recently in the *C. & D.* that we cannot repeat yet awhile. See *C. & D.*, March 3, 1906, p. 360; July 28, p. 195; or "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (Ed. vi.), p. 527.

W. (Bradford) (44/26).—The basis of the carbolic tooth-powder is precipitated chalk. It is tinted with an aniline dye—probably eosine.

College Notes.

FOOTBALL.—The South of England College of Pharmacy football team played the Patent Office eleven at Raynes Park on March 2. The Patent Office scored the first two goals, and Adams scored for the College before half time. After the interval Kenny equalised for the College, and although the Patent Office then pressed there was no further score, the game ending in a draw of two goals all.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—This new venture in provincial education indicates that the younger race of pharmacists are confident as to the future of the craft. The college is being started by Mr. David J. Williams, Ph.C., F.C.S., whose series of articles on home study in pharmacy appeared in our "Corner for Students" last summer. With him is associated Mr. J. W.



MR. WILLIAMS.



MR. SAMPSON.

Sampson, Ph.C., F.C.S., who, like Mr. Williams, is an old pupil of the late Mr. Watson-Will. Both distinguished themselves as students at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy. Mr. Sampson also studied at Nottingham University College, and is the head of a flourishing business at Bath. He has been a teacher for some time past, and now, in combination with Mr. Williams (who was for several years a demonstrator in the Metropolitan College), a well-equipped college is to be opened in Bath, one of the most central and healthiest towns in the West of England.

INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—The re-play ordered by the League between the London College and the Square teams was decided on March 2 at Boston Farm. It was the opinion of many of the spectators, some of whom have been followers of the inter-pharmacy football for years, that for fast and determined (but clean) football of a high-class order, the encounter has never been equalled since the inception of the League. At the outset it was evident that both teams had been training specially for the encounter, but after the ball had been started rolling by the Square it was obvious from the way the Londoners played that they were likely to reverse the scores in their previous rout. Walmsley, London's outside right, opened the scoring by rattling one of his hard-driven centres into the net within two minutes of the commencement of the game. A pretty piece of passing between the Londoners culminated in A. Evans scoring from a mêlée in front of the Square goal. A capital centre from Gardner resulted in the first goal for the Square, and the scores remained as thus until about fifteen minutes before the close of the game, when Thomson increased London's lead by another, and the Londoners were therefore victors by three goals to one, thereby winning the cup for this season. The winning team was composed as follows: D. Evans, Thomson, A. Evans, Williams, Walmsley, Woollons, V. Evans (captain), Bunting, James, Watt (Hon. Secretary), Bull.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 325 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

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Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

NEW 60-grain 12 suppos. mould, plated, cost 20s.; 12s. 6d.
72 Addison Road, Hove.

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MINOR books for sale; latest editions. Write, SHELLEY, Ivydene, Cobham Road, Kingston, S.W.

SECRET Remedies Analysed.—Pamphlet showing ingredients of all prominently advertised patent medicines of every description; 7d. post free. R. H. MARX, Bain Square, Dundee.

VIRGIL "Eneid," Book I., II.; Clowes's "Practical Chemistry," '99; Clouston's "Mental Diseases," '98; Ince's "Latin Grammar"; Jackson Clark's "Orthopaedic Surgery," '93; Schafer's "Histology," '02; "Practical Physiology," '01; Moynihan's "Retropertitoneal Hernia," '99; Allingham's "Knee-joints," '89; Waller's "Physiology," '96; Holden's "Landmarks"; offers wanted. 147 Roman Road, Bow.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

MORPH. hydrochlor. B.P. overstocked; 5/4 oz. cash with order. HETHERINGTON, Chemist, Moffat.

10 LB. ol. limonis super.; 4 lb. camphor (Bell); offers for whole or part. ROME, Solway Street, Annan.

20 LB. ol. amygdal dule, 1s. 10d. lb.; 5 lb. ol. amygdal essen., 1s. 3d. oz.; 5 lb. sine prussic acid, 1s. 6d. oz.; 2 lb. ol. geranii turc., 10d. oz.; whole or lots, free London. Cheque, 249 Poste Restante, Hyères, France.

FORMULÆ.

NOTHING pays like your own specialities; Lee's 100 practical recipes contain all that the up-to-date chemist requires, 2s. 6d. post free. LEE, Chemist, Teddington.

SHAVING and toilet creams, satchets, perfumes, tooth-pastes, malted food, hair preparations, essence of rennet, anatto. Bengal chutney, veterinary formulas, ham, dressing, colours and varnishes; all first-class, commanding repeats; 6d. each. "CHEMIST," 77 Wenbury Street, Harpurhey, Manchester.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

FIRST-CLASS microscope, by good maker, 2 eye-pieces, 3 objectives, condenser, polariser, etc., excellent condition, £6 cash; also smaller one, suitable for Minor, 15s. ENNESS, Chemist, Wandsworth, S.W.

SHOP FITTINGS.

O'BRIEN'S patent till, latest pattern, coin exhibitor; good as new; cost £5 5s.; what offers? "CHEMIST," 98 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

SUPERB mahogany panelled-front desk, 6 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 9 in. high, and 18 in. bevelled plate-glass screen, 20 in. deep, under slope fitted with desk; price £6 6s.; cost treble. FRANCIS & Co., Chemists, Wrexham.

COMPLETE fittings of shop, including counters, wall-cases, show carboys, window cases, glass-stands counter-cases, drawers, jars, pots, bottles, shelving, etc., together or separately; also electric light fittings. Apply, 441 Edgware Road.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 156.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSS, Rice's 36 R.S., with lymphol; unused; condition as new; 6s. BATTERSBY, 26 Railway Walk, Birkdale.

DENTAL engine, gas apparatus, also cylinders; never used. H. GRANDISON, 14 Rona Road, London, N.W.

WHAT offers?—8 5s., 5 2s. 6d. "Odeon" double-sided gramophone records; as new. NICHOLLS, c/o Carter, Chemist, Penzance.

SUPPOSITORY mould, 60 gr. for 6, bougie mould for 12, 7s. 6d. each; 2 oz. ammonol, 3s. 6d. oz. GREEN, 108a Elgin Avenue, W.

100 superior recess-labelled rounds, about 200 ordinary rounds, 5,000 cachets, various sizes, 2 doz. silk suspensories. CORNEY, 63 Fifth Avenue, Queen's Park, W.

MICROSCOPE, 2 powers, coarse and fine adjustment; set of Minor books; chemical cabinet and apparatus; platinum dish and foil; £7; dirt cheap. SHORHOUSE, Sedgley, Staffordshire.

SURPLUS stock.—7 lb. barium sulphid., 6 lb. lycopodium, 8 oz. ichthyol, what offers? Auto still, complete, 2 gal., cost £5 5s., will accept £3. THE ELITE TOILET Co., 84 Park Street, Birmingham.

WICKER spinal carriage, 5½-ft. waterproof apron and mattress, wheels, tyres, and springs, in excellent condition; a bargain; price £4; cost double; hood at opposite end to handles, a great advantage. STEELE, Chemist, St. Anne's.

NO. 2 special Bullet camera, 2 plate holders, Brownie tank-developer, 7 Paget's malted farina, 3s.; Rooke's Elixir, 11s.; 6 lb. indigo, 4 lb. isinglass (dirty), 28 lb. emp. roborans, 1 cwt. Thumb blue, 4 brass enemas in cases; what offers? RICHARDSON, Chemist, Annan.

WANTED.

PLATINUM, disused, for cash. P. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

EMPTY ess. coppers and leads; best price given. 177/30, Office of this Paper.

OUTSIDE lamp, with bull's-eyes; must be cheap. 177 Broadway, Cricklewood.

DAVIDSON'S model throat for practising laryngology. 181/16, Office of this Paper.

MINOR books wanted, latest editions, cheap. "SODIUM," 4 Cobham Road, Kingston, S.W.

TRIPLE-EXTENSION, ½ pt. hand or stand, or Sanderson, cheap. BRUCE'S, LTD., Chiswick.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWIE, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

CHEMICAL apparatus, Materia Medica specimens. Particulars to Howden, 81 York Street, Rugby.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" for April 22, 1905, F. C. 'to "S. B." (15/15), Office of this Paper.

OPTICIAN'S trial case (Anglo-American). Lowest price and specification, 184/28, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL balance, in case, complete; accept £3 10s. Apply, "X. Y. Z." (179/12), Office of this Paper.

GOOD condition, Standage's "Practical Polish and Varnish Maker," 6s., or similar work. "METH." (183/26), Office of this Paper.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

ADDRESS of The Toilet Requisites Co., late of Church Street, Birmingham. 20/15, Office of this Paper.

College Notes.

FOOTBALL.—The South of England College of Pharmacy football team played the Patent Office eleven at Raynes Park on March 2. The Patent Office scored the first two goals, and Adams scored for the College before half time. After the interval Kenny equalised for the College, and although the Patent Office then pressed there was no further score, the game ending in a draw of two goals all.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—This new venture in provincial education indicates that the younger race of pharmacists are confident as to the future of the craft. The college is being started by Mr. David J. Williams, Ph.C., F.C.S., whose series of articles on home study in pharmacy appeared in our "Corner for Students" last summer. With him is associated Mr. J. W.



MR. WILLIAMS.



MR. SAMPSON.

Sampson, Ph.C., F.C.S., who, like Mr. Williams, is an old pupil of the late Mr. Watson-Will. Both distinguished themselves as students at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy. Mr. Sampson also studied at Nottingham University College, and is the head of a flourishing business at Bath. He has been a teacher for some time past, and now, in combination with Mr. Williams (who was for several years a demonstrator in the Metropolitan College), a well-equipped college is to be opened in Bath, one of the most central and healthiest towns in the West of England.

INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—The re-play ordered by the League between the London College and the Square teams was decided on March 2 at Boston Farm. It was the opinion of many of the spectators, some of whom have been followers of the inter-pharmacy football for years, that for fast and determined (but clean) football of a high-class order, the encounter has never been equalled since the inception of the League. At the outset it was evident that both teams had been training specially for the encounter, but after the ball had been started rolling by the Square it was obvious from the way the Londoners played that they were likely to reverse the scores in their previous rout. Walmsley, London's outside right, opened the scoring by rattling one of his hard-driven centres into the net within two minutes of the commencement of the game. A pretty piece of passing between the Londoners culminated in A. Evans scoring from a melée in front of the Square goal. A capital centre from Gardner resulted in the first goal for the Square, and the scores remained as thus until about fifteen minutes before the close of the game, when Thomson increased London's lead by another, and the Londoners were therefore victors by three goals to one, thereby winning the cup for this season. The winning team was composed as follows: D. Evans, Thomson, A. Evans, Williams, Walmsley, Woolons, V. Evans (captain), Bunting, James, Watt (Hon. Secretary), Bull.

WHERE TO STUDY.

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